

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 29, 1993

The House met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 29, 1993.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Teach us, O God, that just as the rain appears to disrupt the patterns of daily life, still it nourishes the soil and causes the flowers to bloom, the seed to grow and bear its fruit. So, Almighty God, we know that the hurdles of daily living cause agitation and disorder, yet, too, we believe that the rain of Your good spirit, which offers us growth and confidence and hope and peace, is with us always. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to rule I, further proceedings on this vote will be postponed until later today.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr.

GREENWOOD] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GREENWOOD led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 150. Joint resolution designating April 2, 1993, as "Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A.".

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2. An act to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 662. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, and title XIX of the Social Security Act to make technical corrections relating to the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992;

S.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution to designate May 3, 1993, through May 9, 1993, as "Public Service Recognition Week";

S.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution to designate the weeks of April 25 through May 2, 1993, and April 10 through 17, 1994, as "Jewish Heritage Week";

S.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution to designate the month of April 1993 as "Civil War History Month";

S.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution designating the week beginning June 6, 1993, and June 5, 1994, "Lyme Disease Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution to designate the week of March 28, 1993, through April 3, 1993, as "Distance Learning Week"; and

S.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution designating April 9, 1993, and April 9, 1994, as "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2) "An Act to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. FORD, Mr. PELL, Mr. INOUE, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. WARNER, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill on Thursday, March 25, 1993:

H.R. 904. An act to amend the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992 with respect to the establishment of the National Commission To Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 96-388, as amended by Public Law 97-84—36 U.S.C. 1402(a)—the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council:

Mr. YATES of Illinois;
Mr. LANTOS of California;
Mr. NADLER of New York;
Mr. FROST of Texas; and
Mr. GILMAN of New York.
There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of section 5(a)(2) of Public Law 101-363, the Chair appoints the following Member of the House to the National Advisory Council on the Public Service: Mr. MCCLOSKEY of Indiana.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection pursuant to the provisions of section 1505 of Public Law 99-498, 20 U.S.C. 4412, the Chair appoints to the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development the following Members of the House: Mr. KILDEE of Michigan; and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

There was no objection.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVA- TION COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 715a, the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission: Mr. DINGELL of Michigan; and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to section 2(a) of the National Cultural Center Act, 20 U.S.C. 76h(a), the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts the following Members of the House: Mr. YATES of Illinois; Mr. WILSON of Texas; and Mr. MCDADE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I reserve the right to object to point out to the Chair and to the House that we are going through a long procedure here of things that are being done in this House by unanimous consent, which means that the minority is essentially acquiescing to a lot of these things happening.

The fact is that over the last several weeks we have seen more and more of the rights of the minority taken away from us, and if we are to proceed with this kind of comity in the House, where we allow these things to take place by unanimous consent, I would suggest that we need to get some degree of understanding of what the minority's rights are.

I refer specifically to the fact that in the last 2 days of last week, the minority was cut off from its special orders by actions of the majority. And if this pattern is going to continue, then my guess is that it is going to become increasingly difficult to do things by unanimous consent in the House of Representatives.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Members are appointed.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF GAL- LAUDET UNIVERSITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to section 103, Public Law 99-371, 20 U.S.C. 4303, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Trustees of Gallaudet University the following Members of the House: Mr. BONIOR of Michigan; and Mr. GUNDERSON of Wisconsin.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection pursuant to the provisions of section 1295b(h) of title 46, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy the following Members of the House: Mr. MANTON of New York; and Mr. KING of New York.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of section 194(a) of title 14, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy the following Members of the House: Mr. GEJDENSON of Connecticut and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Congressional Award Act, 2 U.S.C. 803, the Chair appoints the following individuals to the Congressional Award Board on the part of the House:

From the U.S. House of Representatives: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and from private life: Mr. Michael A. Reza of Hacienda Heights, CA, Ms. Mary L. Howell of Arlington, VA, and Ms. LaBrenda Garrett Stodghill of Washington, DC.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICA- TIONS AND RECORDS COMMIS- SION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of section 2501 of title 44, United States Code, the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission: Mr. SHARP of Indiana.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDEPENDENT HIGHER EDU- CATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of section 1424(b)(1) of Public Law 102-325,

the Chair appoints the following members to the National Commission on Independent Higher Education on the part of the House: Sister Maureen A. Fay of Detroit, MI and Mr. Philip M. Phibbs of Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the Chair how many of these there are today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will advise the gentleman this is the last one.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the members are appointed.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES REVIEW PANEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BILL THOMAS, ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration:

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, March 26, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, The
Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to House Rule LI, clause 7(a)(4), I hereby appoint the following Members of the Committee on House Administration to the Fair Employment Practices Review Panel: Bob Livingston (LA), and Jennifer Dunn (WA).

I respectfully request that you inform the House of this action.

Best regards,

BILL THOMAS,
Ranking Minority Member.

□ 1510

A NECESSARY CHANGE IN THE TAX CODE

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will state his objection.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I also want to take this occasion to point out that it is by the sufferance of all the Members of the House that 1 minute speeches are given each day, and that this time set aside for the Members to say that which is on their minds does require unanimous consent of the House.

If in fact the majority party is going to use their majority numbers in order to undermine debate on the floor and

squeeze down the ability of the minority to participate in this body, then we at some point will have no option but also to use our rights to impact on those things that the majority wishes to do.

I have no intention of doing that at the present time, but it is becoming a very difficult situation where special orders are taken away, where 1 minute are limited, and where a number of things are done which have adverse impact on the ability of the minority to participate effectively in the House.

Mr. Speaker, with that I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Carnival Cruise Lines, made famous by the Love Boat TV program, made \$500 million in profits between 1985 and 1988, half a billion dollars in profits. What grabs me is the old Love Boat program did not pay one red cent in taxes. They would have paid over \$200 million in taxes, but guess what, the Love Boat crews said, Carnival said, "We are a Panamanian company. We are incorporated in Panama." Even though 80 percent of every dollar they earned was from Americans, they did not pay one red cent in taxes. If that is not enough to float your boat. The middle income people in America are paying all the taxes and these creeps are finding loopholes in our Tax Code to drive the deficit through.

I say it is time we stopped taxing the American worker and start putting the tax program to these creeps by changing the Tax Code that is for sale, manipulated, and ripped off at every turn of the road.

THERE MUST BE RESPECT FOR THE MILITARY IN THE WHITE HOUSE

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, how many of my colleagues have visited Arlington National Cemetery and seen those thousands and thousands of crosses which identify members of the armed services who have died for their country? I do not now know how many of my colleagues have gone to veterans' hospitals and seen people without arms or legs or who are blind, or who have been burned beyond recognition by defending the country that they love so much.

When I see people show disdain for our military it really concerns me. Those people laid their lives on the line for us day in and day out, year in and year out. Millions of them have lost their lives and their families have suffered dearly.

When I read in the paper this week that a young lady at the White House said to Army Lt. Gen. Barry McCaffrey that she did not talk to people who were in uniform, obviously because she has no use for them, it made my blood boil. Mr. Speaker, if any of my colleagues happen to be talking to the President of the United States I would like them to tell him, tell President Clinton, fire this lady. Get her out of there. If she does not respect the military she should not be in the White House.

TRIBUTE TO COL. JERRY SAGE

(Mr. EVERETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, during this period of our country's history when we are debating deep cuts into our defense and perhaps the security of this great Nation, I would like for us to pause and recognize the passing last week of a true American hero—retired Col. Jerry Sage, a former World War II prisoner of war who made his home in my small town of Enterprise, AL.

Jerry, who retired from the Army March 1, 1972, after 30 years of devoted and outstanding service to his country, earned the name of the "Cooler King" because he was in solitary confinement 15 times while a prisoner in camp Stalag Luft III in Sagan, Germany.

He worked for over 15 months on the huge, three-tunnel project known as "The Great Escape" and the actor Steve McQueen portrayed Jerry in the movie about the efforts of those courageous men.

After numerous attempts, the former Office of Strategic Service [OSS] member made his final escape across Poland after being a prisoner of war for over 3 years.

Jerry served in William "Wild Bill" Donovan's OSS, which was the forerunner of the CIA. Missions of the OSS, he said in his book "Sage" on which the movie "The Great Escape" was based, were to collect and analyze strategic information, plan and operate special services including sabotage, psychological warfare, and similar clandestine operations that did not fall within regular Armed Forces' jurisdiction.

A British colonel in Algiers gave Jerry the code name "Dagger". When captured in Germany he claimed his aircraft had been shot down and it was never discovered he was an OSS officer.

Despite the hardships he endured as a prisoner of war his devotion and dedication to his country and fellowman never weakened. In the last paragraph of the epilog in his book, Jerry wrote:

I'm a very happy man and a very grateful one. I plan to spend the rest of my days thanking God for His care and help and my country for the rich opportunities I've been given. Helping my fellowman in this great

country seems to be best possible way of showing my gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, Col. Jerry Sage did just that. He proudly and faithfully served his God, his fellowman and his country until he died last week.

RETAIN KENTUCKY'S U.S. ATTORNEYS DURING ONGOING INVESTIGATION

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, accepting full well the opportunity and the authority that the President has to replace all U.S. attorneys at this change of administration, and accepting the fact that the Attorney General, Ms. Reno, has the opportunity of carrying out that order, as she has, I would hope that the resignations which now will be proffered by all U.S. attorneys, including the U.S. attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, Mr. Joseph Whittle, and the U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, Ms. Karen Caldwell, I hope those proffered resignations will not be accepted by the Attorney General and by the President until such time as the ongoing investigation called BOP TROT, an investigation of members of the Kentucky General Assembly and former members with respect to white-collar crime, fraud, and other activities of that nature, is concluded. It is important that these kinds of investigations proceed to a definitive conclusion. They are painful, they are difficult, they are upsetting to all of us in public service, but they must go forward.

I would once again encourage the administration not to accept those resignations until such time as these investigations have had a full chance to mature.

JOBS—AT WHAT COST?

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, in 1992 we heard much from then candidate Clinton about jobs and growing the economy. Hence the so-called stimulus bill that sailed through the Democrat-controlled Congress. Putting aside for a moment that a good chunk of the billions in deficit spending in that bill is high cholesterol pork, let us look closely at the jobs created. By the administration's own estimates, the Clinton taxing-and-spending program will create about 200,000 full-time-equivalent jobs. That is fewer jobs than the economy is creating all by itself right now. How much will these jobs cost the American taxpayers? A few stats from the Appropriations Committee in the other body: The average new mass

transit job will cost \$83,000 each. Small business loans will create jobs at an average cost of \$214,000 each. At the National Science Foundation it'll be \$86,000 for each job. Create jobs? Maybe, but at what cost? Hardly a bargain for taxpayers, whose share of the soaring Federal debt will soon exceed \$17,000 for every man, woman, and child. Who's in charge here?

□ 1520

OTIS PITTS, JR., NAMED DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATOR FOR SOUTH DADE COUNTY

(Mrs. MEEK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, I have stood here many times pleading with the Congress to please help south Florida in their disaster relief. We have had over 86,000 jobs lost because of this natural disaster.

I come before Members today to thank Secretary Cisneros and President Clinton for appointing someone to coordinate all of the efforts in south Dade.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform our colleagues of the recent announcement by the President naming Mr. Otis Pitts, Jr., as his coordinator of disaster relief activities in south Dade County, FL. I am pleased that President Clinton has taken this important step to better organize Federal efforts to bring some relief to the people of south Florida who experienced so much devastation as a result of Hurricane Andrew.

Otis is the right person for this job. He has been involved in housing needs for a long time, he is highly respected in the community, he is fully acquainted with the available resources and knows his way around the bureaucracy. I would like to commend the President for making this fine selection which holds promise for south Dade.

Many promises have been made to the people of south Dade, more promises than deliveries. While we are still working to ensure the release of funds made available in the wake of the hurricane, we are now realizing that important needs are unmet by last year's legislation. One of the most urgent needs is crisis intervention in the area of mental health. While people have been living for the past 7 months in tents, without jobs or income, and with other pressures brought about by the disaster, there is a sharp rise in cases of spouse and child abuse. The Miami Herald has reported the alarming signs of stress on elementary school students. Over two dozen children have tried to kill themselves, the kind of situation which does not usually follow natural disasters.

I hope that my colleagues will do what they can to support the kind of

assistance to south Dade County that will help these fellow Americans to get on their feet again so that they can again lead productive lives.

DEBT CEILING/BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

(Mr. HUTCHINSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, as we speak March Madness is taking place.

To many, this refers to the annual rite of the NCAA basketball tournament. Like many sports fans across the Nation, I am also enjoying the games being played between talented student athletes.

Today, however, I rise to speak of another kind of March madness—a madness within this Chamber. This madness is the impending vote to raise the debt ceiling—for the 33d time in 10 years.

This time, the debt ceiling will be temporarily raised by a quarter of a trillion dollars. And we've been told this will only last 6 months.

What we must insist on—before this vote—is the passage of a real line-item veto and a balanced budget amendment. I urge my colleagues to restore fiscal responsibility in Congress.

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., COURTHOUSE

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak today about Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., a fine Virginia gentleman and a great American jurist. In 1987, Justice Powell resigned his seat on the U.S. Supreme Court after 15 years as an Associate Justice. Today the Virginia delegation wishes to honor him by sponsoring a bill to name the Federal Court Building in Richmond, VA, the Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Courthouse.

Educated at Washington and Lee University and Harvard Law School, Justice Powell was active in national legal affairs, serving as president of the American Bar Association and president of the American College of Trial Lawyers. While president of the ABA, Mr. Powell labored continuously to improve access to legal services by developing the program, Legal Services for the Poor.

In 1972, Lewis Powell became the first Virginian appointed to the Supreme Court since the Civil War. Justice Powell brought to the Court a careful, thoughtful, and pragmatic approach to the law. He strove not for grandiose principles or abstract legal concepts, but for the justice and fairness that each party sought and deserved.

Mr. Speaker, we are therefore proud to propose the name of Lewis F. Powell, Jr., as the name of the Federal Courthouse Building in Richmond, VA.

AN ADMINISTRATION BUILT ON DECEPTION WILL NOT SURVIVE

(Mr. HEFLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, an administration built on deception simply will not survive, and deception is exactly what we have so far from the Clinton administration. Let us look at some of them.

Deception No. 1, we are told that the 1980's were a terrible economic time. The truth is that it was the longest period of peacetime economic expansion in history. Our economy grew by one-third, an economy equal to the whole economy of West Germany.

Deception No. 2 told us that tax cuts for the rich led to huge deficits. The truth is that tax cuts for everyone produced more tax revenues, not less. We got more money out of the rich, and by the end of the decade the rich were contributing a greater percentage of tax revenues.

Deception No. 3, we are told that Bush and Reagan created the deficit. The truth is that Presidents do not create deficits; Congress creates deficits.

Deception No. 4, the economy is in terrible shape and we must have a stimulus package. The truth is that the economy is growing at a rate of 5 percent.

Deception No. 5, the plan to increase taxes and boost domestic spending is something new, the change that the people voted for last year. The truth is that this is the same old plan that has been pushed by the Democrats in this body for many, many years.

Abraham Lincoln had something to say about fooling the people, and the bottom line of it was that it will catch up with you eventually.

FUNDING FEDERAL MANDATES

(Mr. GILLMOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I hosted a breakfast recently with county commissioners from all around the State of Ohio. Whether they were Democrats or Republicans, urban or rural, they all voiced a similar message: Do not pass unfunded Federal mandates.

In the 102d Congress, 15 new Federal mandates became law. Already this year, we passed motor-voter legislation, a bill in which Washington takes credit for doing good, but will not shell out a penny to pay for it.

What do Federal mandates do to State governments. Medicaid costs in Ohio went up 18 percent last year. At

the same time, Federal Medicaid mandates of the past 2 years have cost all the States at least \$38 billion, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures. Ohio, which has a constitutional obligation to balance its budget, had to cut education 3 percent last year to make ends meet. This means the Federal Government has indirectly mandated cuts in school funding and other programs, while the Federal budget goes up. This is absolutely wrong and it must change.

Congress should fund all the new responsibilities that it hands down to State and local governments. Now we have the hypocrisy of laws that try to make Congress look good, at the expense of more competent governments that balance their budgets year after year.

HEARINGS ON RESIGNATIONS OF U.S. ATTORNEYS

(Mr. SCHIFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I want to advise the House that today I have written to the appropriate subcommittees of the Government Operations Committee and the Judiciary Committee, both of which I am a member of, asking them to hold hearings on the decisions of Attorney General Reno to request the resignations at one time of all of the U.S. attorneys. I have raised this question on hearings for two reasons.

First of all, it has been suggested publicly that this policy really had the purpose of stopping one investigation of a senior Member of this House of Representatives. In my opinion, we cannot leave such a suggestion unresolved, and the purpose of the hearing would be to invite those who claim they have some evidence that that was the purpose of this policy to come forward and testify, and of course to allow the Attorney General of the United States to respond.

Second, aside from any political allegations, I think the House of Representatives should look at the administrative effect of this kind of a policy decision. How will replacing all of the U.S. attorneys before their successors have even been nominated, much less confirmed, affect ongoing investigations.

Mr. Speaker, I say what is the rush?

RAISING DEBT CEILING IS IRRESPONSIBLE

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, this week we are scheduled to vote on an increase in the national

debt. Some will argue that there is no choice, that we have already done what has been done and have to raise it. Others, say it is irresponsible and to vote "no."

Either way, the real measure of irresponsibility is the national debt. We can talk about the budget, and there is smoke and mirrors in it. We can talk about outlays and authorizations and investments, and sacrifice and real cuts, and no cuts, but the bottom line is the debt, and it continues to go up for you, and for me, and for every family in this country.

You can cover it however you wish. The debt really is the bottom line. And this debt, and this vote this week to increase the limit on the national debt demonstrates the need for changes procedurally.

Mr. Speaker, we need a balanced budget amendment so that we have some discipline, some responsibility in this House about spending. We need a line-item veto so that we can talk about pork, and take some things out of the packaged programs that no one has even had a chance to see. We need to reform this House.

THE EXCELLENT CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY BAKERSFIELD ROADRUNNERS

(Mr. THOMAS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge excellence. It is my pleasure to inform you that last Saturday, California State University Bakersfield, accomplished something that no other school in the history of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has ever achieved.

The Roadrunners, under the leadership of Athletic Director Rudy Carvajal and Coach Pat Douglass, played 33 basketball games; they took the floor at home and on the road 33 times and won all 33.

The historic 33d victory came at the birthplace of basketball—Springfield, MA, and was the championship game of the NCAA divisions II men's basketball tournament, played before a national network television audience.

Mr. Speaker, Bakersfield is rightfully proud of the Roadrunner players, Athletic Director Carvajal, Coach Douglass, and their record-setting 33-0 championship season.

□ 1530

WHY WE NEED TO PASS THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE-TRADE AGREEMENT

(Mr. RAMSTAD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, Ross Perot told the Small Business Committee last week that we absolutely must address the fundamental problems driving U.S. businesses overseas, especially excessive regulations and high tax rates.

Mr. Perot also acknowledged that low wages alone do not drive businesses to other countries.

In fact, one of the primary reasons companies are moving their operations overseas is high export barriers. Currently, the tariffs NAFTA would remove force businesses to establish operations in places like Tijuana—just to allow them to sell their goods in the Mexican market.

NAFTA would allow businesses to remain in the United States while taking advantage of growing markets in Canada and Mexico.

Exports accounted for 70 percent of GNP growth over the last 3 years. NAFTA will generate an added surge in exports—creating a net gain in American jobs, according to the overwhelming majority of economic studies.

Mr. Speaker, let us say "yes" to jobs for American workers, yes to open markets for U.S. goods, yes to a higher standard of living for Mexican workers.

Let us say "yes" to NAFTA.

TIMBER: A RENEWABLE RESOURCE

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, affordable housing is fast becoming an endangered species, and a part of the reason is that the price of lumber has gone skyrocketing.

This little piece of lumber which I hold in my hand, in October 1992, cost 6 cents. Now, in March 1993, this same piece of wood costs 13 cents. Can you imagine? It does not take a great mathematician to determine how much a new house would now cost as compared to what it would have cost in October 1992.

We hope that when President Clinton and Vice President GORE attend the timber summit soon to be held in Oregon that they take into consideration that artificial restraints on the full use of our natural resources like timber are foolhardy for us and for our future. Remember that timber, lumber, is a renewable resource, not one that we would drive out of existence. It is a renewable resource, and we need to use it.

RAISING THE DEBT CEILING AND THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

(Mr. DELAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, Ross Perot told the American people the other night that the American people were conned by the 1990 tax-and-spend increase bill passed by Congress and that the elected officials did not keep their promises to us that spending would be reduced. He said if the Democrats' tax-and-spend bill works exactly as planned, it would add another \$1 trillion to the national debt in the next 4 years. And yet, the Democrats want to increase the debt ceiling this week.

The voters will no longer tolerate massive tax increases for the purpose of sustaining wasteful spending. Congress has a responsibility to exercise self-restraint by initiating a balanced budget amendment that will create spending caps and strong tax limitations. If Congress does not take the initiative to reduce the deficit by cutting spending, the American people will quickly shorten our tenure.

A large consensus of the Perot volunteers say, the condition the Federal Government must meet in order to get any more tax money from us is to reform itself; not raising the debt ceiling.

I do not doubt that the other 80 percent of American voters are echoing the same call to responsibility. After all, doesn't the Democrats' plan depend heavily on tax increases? How can the voters be sure that Members of Congress are not using increased revenues to sponsor more spending programs as they have in the past? How will voters know that the new plan is not a gimmick, leaving no net deficit reduction at all?

Mr. Speaker, the only way to assure that revenues are used to pay down the debt is to pass a balanced budget amendment.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY HAS GONE AWRY

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the New York Times reported on its front page the following:

Many scientists, economists and government officials have reached the dismaying conclusion that much of America's environmental program has gone seriously awry. These experts say that in the last 15 years environmental policy has too often evolved largely in reaction to popular opinions, not in response to sound scientific analysis.

As a result, many scientists and public health specialists say billions of dollars are wasted each year in battling problems that are no longer considered dangerous.

Even the EPA, which loves these types of regulations and would understate their cost, says that environmental regulations now cost us \$140 billion a year. Most of these are laws to which the New York Times said that Congress did not even give rudimentary cost-benefit analysis.

Most environmental activists are wealthy or at least upper income and

thus are insulated from the economic harm their policies cause. But now, as the New York Times points out, environmental overkill has cost this Nation hundreds of billions. It has cost us millions of jobs. It has made everything much more expensive.

Environmental extremists have really hurt the poor and the working people of this country.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

AUTHORIZING FBI TO OBTAIN CERTAIN TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 175) to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain certain telephone subscriber information.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 175

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REQUIRED CERTIFICATION.

Section 2709(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) REQUIRED CERTIFICATION.—The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or his designee in a position not lower than Deputy Assistant Director, may—

"(1) request the name, address, length of service, and toll billing records of a person or entity if the Director (or his designee in a position not lower than Deputy Assistant Director) certifies in writing to the wire or electronic communication service provider to which the request is made that—

"(A) the name, address, length of service, and toll billing records sought are relevant to an authorized foreign counterintelligence investigation; and

"(B) there are specific and articulable facts giving reason to believe that the person or entity to whom the information sought pertains is a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801); and

"(2) request the name, address, and length of service of a person or entity if the Director (or his designee in a position not lower than Deputy Assistant Director) certifies in writing to the wire or electronic communication service provider to which the request is made that—

"(A) the information sought is relevant to an authorized foreign counterintelligence investigation; and

"(B) there are specific and articulable facts giving reason to believe that communication

facilities registered in the name of the person or entity have been used, through the services of such provider, in communication with—

"(i) an individual who is engaging or has engaged in international terrorism as defined in section 101(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act or clandestine intelligence activities that involve or may involve a violation of the criminal statutes of the United States; or

"(ii) a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power under circumstances giving reason to believe that the communication concerned international terrorism as defined in section 101(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act or clandestine intelligence activities that involve or may involve a violation of the criminal statutes of the United States."

SEC. 2. REPORT TO JUDICIARY COMMITTEES.

Section 2709(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding after "Senate" the following: ", and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 175 amends the Electronic Communications Privacy Act to permit the FBI to have access—without a court order—to name, address, and length of service information for certain phone subscribers. More specifically, it modestly expands the FBI's so-called national security letter access to phone company information regarding subscribers who are in contact with either first, terrorists or foreign intelligence officers, or second, any agent of a foreign power if the conversation concerns terrorism or illegal intelligence activities. The FBI must report its use of this authority to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

The language of this bill has been arrived at through discussions with the FBI over the past several years. The provisions of H.R. 175 are identical to a section included in the crime conference report in the 102d Congress.

I offer my special congratulations to Mr. EDWARDS, chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, for successfully taking the lead in negotiating this necessary, but carefully circumscribed provision. I also wish to recognize Mr. HYDE, ranking member of the subcommittee, for his good efforts on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to support H.R. 175.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will allow the Federal Bureau of Investiga-

tion to obtain telephone subscriber information relevant to an authorized foreign counterintelligence investigation in certain limited circumstances.

Under the Electronic Communication Privacy Act, the FBI has the authority to obtain the telephone toll records of a suspected agent of a foreign power or a suspected international terrorist. Often when the FBI receives the toll records, however, some of the numbers are unlisted and the phone company cannot reveal the name and address of the unlisted subscriber. This legislation will modestly expand the authority of the FBI by allowing them to obtain the names and addresses for the unlisted phone numbers only where there is reason to believe that the telephone conversation was with an individual engaged in international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.

I urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS].

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to indicate my support for this bill, but I do want to bring to the attention of the Members, and specifically to direct my comments to the chairman of the committee, that the request that was made by the Justice Department to consider this very legislation was well timed and very much necessary.

□ 1540

A similar request has been undertaken the last several years to do a similar thing with some parts of our domestic communications arena. The same Justice Department, albeit under different chieftains, has felt that where the communications industry has refused by their interpretation of the Communications Act to accord access to certain public information at a time of emergency without a court order, we have sought in legislation that we have introduced to at least allow the quick response by written request or by oral request for an emergency situation that arises from this type of situation.

The Justice Department has asked us to produce that. We have done so in the last several years.

Now, in the committee hearing that we had several days ago, the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS], very kindly acknowledged that a request that we would make for a separate proceeding to determine the merits of my legislation would be given consideration, and for that I am grateful.

I just simply want to point out that we have a tandem here. The Justice Department requests the legislation that is in front of us; the Justice Department has requested the legislation that I seek; the Justice Department

feels there is a tremendous loophole that is being used by foreign entities in this case. The same kind of loophole exists as to domestic entities in ours. The tandem allows us to request the consideration that has already been accorded to us by the gentleman from California.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS].

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, this bill modestly expands the FBI's authority to obtain without a court order information identifying subscribers of unlisted telephone numbers. The language was carefully worked out among the FBI, the two Judiciary Committees and the two Intelligence Committees in the last Congress. I especially want to thank the House Intelligence Committee and its chairman, Mr. GLICKMAN, for their support and assistance on this important matter.

This bill is identical to legislation that was reported favorably by the subcommittee and full committee last Congress. The language passed the House twice, once as part of the crime bill and once freestanding. It also passed the Senate, but in a different vehicle, and never made it to the President's desk.

This bill is very relevant to the ongoing investigation of the World Trade Center bombing. It allows the FBI to identify persons in telephone contact with suspected foreign spies or terrorists. Normally, telephone toll records and information identifying subscribers with unlisted phone numbers are private and the phone company will not disclose the identity of the subscriber without a subpoena. This bill allows the FBI to obtain the identity of subscribers where there is a suspected link with espionage or terrorism.

It is a modest change, but one that is very important to the FBI. We have struck a careful balance between the needs of the FBI and the privacy of Americans.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COLEMAN], a member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 175, which concerns a matter within the jurisdiction of both the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 175 represents a very narrow and carefully drawn expansion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's authority to utilize the national security letter under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act [ECPA].

ECPA was enacted in 1986 to provide privacy protection to telephone subscriber information and toll billing

records. In general, Government entities may only have access to this information, without the subscriber's consent, pursuant to a subpoena, court order or search warrant, and only if the information is relevant to a legitimate law enforcement inquiry. ECPA provides an exception for counterintelligence cases, however, and thus allows the FBI to obtain subscriber information and toll billing records where the FBI certifies in writing to the telephone company that the information sought is relevant to an authorized foreign counterintelligence investigation and the subscriber is believed to be a foreign power or agent of a foreign power.

A national security letter is an extraordinary device which allows the FBI to compel the production of information without the judicial review and the association with a criminal investigation normally required by law. Expansion of the reach of the national security letter is not to be undertaken lightly.

Nevertheless, in the last two Congresses, the FBI made a persuasive case to the Judiciary Committee on Civil and Constitutional Law and to the Intelligence Subcommittee on Legislation which I now chair, that the national security letter should be available in cases in which individuals contact suspected foreign intelligence officers or suspected terrorists, or where the substance of the conversation concerns international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities that may involve spying or an offer of sensitive information protected by law. These conversations in which individuals volunteer to commit espionage are not now covered by the national security letter exception. In fact, the FBI argues it might have been able to prevent the compromise of highly sensitive information given to the U.S.S.R. by Ronald Pelton, a former employee of the National Security Agency, if it had had this expanded authority.

The Subcommittee on Legislation held hearings on this issue in 1990 and 1991. The FBI originally proposed that phone companies be required to identify all persons who had been in touch with foreign powers or suspected agents of foreign powers. This language would have been too broad and not narrowly focused on the FBI's demonstrable needs.

The Intelligence Committee worked closely with the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Law to fashion an amendment to ECPA that would address the legitimate concerns of the FBI in a way that is sensitive to the dangers inherent in the national security letter exception. The legislation was originally included in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991, which was not enacted last year. Chairman EDWARDS and his staff are to be congratu-

lated on their leadership on this issue and their persistence in moving the negotiations and the legislation forward over several years.

H.R. 175 amends ECPA to allow the FBI to request the name, address, and length of service of a telephone subscriber where the FBI certifies in writing to the telephone company that the telephone service has been used to contact a suspected foreign intelligence officer or suspected terrorist, or the circumstances surrounding the conversation indicated that the conversation involved international terrorism or an offer to spy.

H.R. 175 is a delicate balance between our desire to give the FBI the means to fight terrorism and espionage and our responsibility to protect individuals from unreasonable intrusion by the Government. I assure my colleagues that the Intelligence Committee will continue vigorous oversight of the FBI's use of national security letters and urge their support for the legislation.

□ 1550

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN], the distinguished chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] for yielding this time to me. I have had the privilege of serving on that committee as well and I compliment the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS] who has been a leader in this effort to draw the balance between giving the FBI the necessary law enforcement tools to deal with terrorism and espionage, at the same time protecting civil liberties. I think this bill reflects that compromise.

Mr. Speaker, monitoring the foreign counterintelligence and counterterrorism activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] is a responsibility shared by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Judiciary Committee.

The legislation now under consideration, H.R. 175, represents a resolution to a problem first brought to the committees' attention several years ago. Under existing law, the FBI has the ability, through use of a device known as a national security letter, to compel the production of telephone subscriber information and telephone billing records when the subscriber is believed to be a foreign power or agent of a foreign power, and the information is relevant to an authorized foreign counterintelligence investigation. The national security letter is not, however, currently available to assist in the identification of the users of telephone service when the service has been employed to contact a suspected foreign intelligence officer or suspected terror-

ist, or to conduct conversations involving terrorism or an offer to commit espionage.

In 1990 and 1991, the Intelligence Subcommittee on Legislation conducted hearings on an FBI request to expand the permissible use of the national security letter to cover all contacts with foreign powers or agents of foreign powers. Concerned that the Bureau's request was too broad to justify the utilization of an extrajudicial procedure like the national security letter, the subcommittee refused to endorse it. In the fall of 1991, however, hard work on the part of Chairman EDWARDS and his staff, and FBI representatives, resulted in a narrowing of the reach of the requested expansion, and a provision identical to H.R. 175 was made a part of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991. That provision had the support of the Intelligence Committee, and H.R. 175 does as well.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must be vigilant in ensuring that the warrant requirements which normally apply to the nonconsensual production of information are not casually waived. In my judgment, the limited expansion of the national security letter exception provided by H.R. 175 does not constitute an unreasonable intrusion into constitutionally protected individual rights and liberties. It is a measured addition to the tools available to the FBI to deter terrorism and espionage, and it deserves the support of the House.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 175.

The question was taken.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

DNA IDENTIFICATION ACT OF 1993

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 829) to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize funds received by States and units of local government to be expended to improve the quality and availability of DNA records; to authorize the establishment of a DNA identification index; and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 829

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "DNA Identification Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. FUNDING TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY OF DNA ANALYSES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES.

(a) DRUG CONTROL AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAM.—Section 501(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3751(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (20) by striking "and" at the end,

(2) in paragraph (21) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and", and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(22) developing or improving in a forensic laboratory a capability to analyze deoxyribonucleic acid (hereinafter in this title referred to as 'DNA') for identification purposes."

(b) STATE APPLICATIONS.—Section 503(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3753(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(12) If any part of a grant made under this part is to be used to develop or improve a DNA analysis capability in a forensic laboratory, a certification that—

"(A) DNA analyses performed at such laboratory will satisfy or exceed then current standards for a quality assurance program for DNA analysis, issued by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under section 3 of the DNA Identification Act of 1993;

"(B) DNA samples obtained by, and DNA analyses performed at, such laboratory will be accessible only—

"(i) to criminal justice agencies for law enforcement identification purposes;

"(ii) for criminal defense purposes, to a defendant, who shall have access to samples and analyses performed in connection with the case in which such defendant is charged; or

"(iii) if personally identifiable information is removed, for a population statistics database, for identification research and protocol development purposes, or for quality control purposes; and

"(C) such laboratory, and each analyst performing DNA analyses at such laboratory, will undergo, at regular intervals of not to exceed 180 days, external proficiency testing by a DNA proficiency testing program meeting the standards issued under section 3 of the DNA Identification Act of 1993."

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(11) There are authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1998 \$10,000,000 for grants to the States for DNA analysis."

SEC. 3. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND PROFICIENCY TESTING STANDARDS.

(a) PUBLICATION OF QUALITY ASSURANCE AND PROFICIENCY TESTING STANDARDS.—(1) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall appoint an advisory board on DNA quality assurance methods. The Director shall appoint members of the board from among nominations proposed by the head of the National Academy of Sciences and professional societies of crime laboratory officials. The advisory board shall include as members scientists from state and local forensic laboratories, molecular geneticists and population geneticists not affiliated with a forensic laboratory, and a representative from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The advisory board shall develop, and if appropriate, periodically revise,

recommended standards for quality assurance, including standards for testing the proficiency of forensic laboratories, and forensic analysts, in conducting analyses of DNA.

(2) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after taking into consideration such recommended standards, shall issue (and revise from time to time) standards for quality assurance, including standards for testing the proficiency of forensic laboratories, and forensic analysts, in conducting analyses of DNA.

(3) The standards described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall specify criteria for quality assurance and proficiency tests to be applied to the various types of DNA analyses used by forensic laboratories. The standards shall also include a system for grading proficiency testing performance to determine whether a laboratory is performing acceptably.

(4) Until such time as the advisory board has made recommendations to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Director has acted upon those recommendations, the quality assurance guidelines adopted by the technical working group on DNA analysis methods shall be deemed the Director's standards for purposes of this section.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.**—For administrative purposes, the advisory board appointed under subsection (a) shall be considered an advisory board to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply with respect to the advisory board appointed under subsection (a). The board shall cease to exist on the date 5 years after the initial appointments are made to the board, unless the existence of the board is extended by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SEC. 4. INDEX TO FACILITATE LAW ENFORCEMENT EXCHANGE OF DNA IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation may establish an index of—

(1) DNA identification records of persons convicted of crimes;

(2) analyses of DNA samples recovered from crime scenes; and

(3) analyses of DNA samples recovered from unidentified human remains.

(b) **CONTENT OF INDEX.**—Such index may include only information on DNA identification records and DNA analyses that are—

(1) based on analyses performed in accordance with publicly available standards that satisfy or exceed the guidelines for a quality assurance program for DNA analysis, issued by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under section 3 of the DNA Identification Act of 1993;

(2) prepared by laboratories, and DNA analysts, that undergo, at regular intervals of not to exceed 180 days, external proficiency testing by a DNA proficiency testing program meeting the standards issued under section 3 of the DNA Identification Act of 1993; and

(3) maintained by Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies pursuant to rules that allow disclosure of stored DNA samples and DNA analyses only—

(A) to criminal justice agencies for law enforcement identification purposes;

(B) for criminal defense purposes, to a defendant, who shall have access to samples and analyses performed in connection with the case in which such defendant is charged; or

(C) if personally identifiable information is removed, for a population statistics database, for identification research and protocol development purposes, or for quality control purposes.

(c) **EXCHANGE SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION.**—The exchange of records authorized by this section is subject to cancellation if the quality con-

trol and privacy requirements described in subsection (b) of this section are not met.

SEC. 5. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(a) **PROFICIENCY TESTING REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **GENERALLY.**—Personnel at the Federal Bureau of Investigation who perform DNA analyses shall undergo, at regular intervals of not to exceed 180 days, external proficiency testing by a DNA proficiency testing program meeting the standards issued under section 3(a). Within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall arrange for periodic blind external tests to determine the proficiency of DNA analysis performed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation laboratory. As used in this paragraph, the term "blind external test" means a test that is presented to the laboratory through a second agency and appears to the analysts to involve routine evidence.

(2) **REPORT.**—For five years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate an annual report on the results of each of the tests referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) **PRIVACY PROTECTION STANDARDS.**—

(1) **GENERALLY.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the results of DNA tests performed for a Federal law enforcement agency for law enforcement purposes may be disclosed only—

(A) to criminal justice agencies for law enforcement identification purposes; or

(B) for criminal defense purposes, to a defendant, who shall have access to samples and analyses performed in connection with the case in which such defendant is charged.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—If personally identifiable information is removed, test results may be disclosed for a population statistics database, for identification research and protocol development purposes, or for quality control purposes.

(c) **CRIMINAL PENALTY.**—(1) Whoever—

(A) by virtue of employment or official position, has possession of, or access to, individually identifiable DNA information indexed in a database created or maintained by any Federal law enforcement agency; and

(B) willfully discloses such information in any manner to any person or agency not entitled to receive it;

shall be fined not more than \$100,000.

(2) Whoever, without authorization, willfully obtains DNA samples or individually identifiable DNA information indexed in a database created or maintained by any Federal law enforcement agency shall be fined not more than \$100,000.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation \$4,500,000 for each of fiscal years 1994 through 1998 to carry out sections 3, 4, and 5 of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 829, the DNA Identification Act of 1993, is a timely piece of legislation that draws upon the crime-solving breakthrough technology of DNA. While encouraging the use of such technology, the legislation also ensures that DNA testing will be subject to rigorous quality standards

and strict confidentiality requirements.

DNA analysis allows law enforcement officials to use blood or hair samples from a crime site to determine the genetic code of the perpetrator. This code is then matched against the code of a suspect. Since each person has a unique code, a match is an extremely reliable indicator of identification.

H.R. 829 authorizes \$10 million per year for grants to States for establishing laboratories to perform high quality DNA analysis. Receipt of funds is contingent on compliance with an FBI quality assurance program, proficiency testing and privacy restrictions which limit access to DNA samples to law enforcement purposes. The FBI is authorized to establish a DNA database with privacy restrictions and can receive \$4.5 million per year to implement the DNA program.

Mr. EDWARDS, chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, deserves great credit for bringing forward this innovative and promising and practical legislation that will materially aid in crime solving. Mr. HYDE, ranking member of the subcommittee, also deserves credit for his work in full support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all members to support H.R. 829.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, when properly performed, DNA analysis has proven an extremely effective investigative tool in the criminal justice process. As DNA technology is increasingly employed in the courtroom, however, there has been growing concern over issues of quality assurance and standards for conducting DNA testing. H.R. 829 will guarantee that needed quality assurance standards are developed and implemented.

This legislation directs the FBI to appoint an advisory board to develop and recommend standards for quality assurance and for testing the proficiency of forensic laboratories. It authorizes funds for State and local governments to develop and improve their ability to perform DNA analysis for forensic purposes. Laboratories receiving such funds will be required to undergo external proficiency testing twice a year and comply with the standards to be issued by the FBI's advisory board.

In addition, the legislation authorizes the FBI to establish an index of DNA identification records of persons convicted of crimes and of DNA samples recovered from crime scenes and unidentified human remains. This index, containing previously analyzed samples, will allow DNA recovered from the scene of a crime to be searched against stored DNA profiles of known offenders. DNA profiles contained in the index will be required to meet quality control and privacy standards.

In conclusion, H.R. 829 will guarantee that DNA analysis will be an accurate

and reliable tool for courtroom use. I urge its adoption.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS], the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my chairman for yielding me this time, and I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] for his excellent summation of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is intended to promote law enforcement use of DNA to identify violent offenders, while ensuring that this technology is used with sound quality control and privacy safeguards. This is a very important new tool for law enforcement and deserves our support.

H.R. 829 is essentially identical to legislation that was reported favorably by the full committee last Congress. The language passed the House twice, once as part of the crime bill and once free-standing. It also passed the Senate, but never made it to the President.

The bill is supported by the FBI and by the association of State crime laboratory directors. The bill authorizes Federal funding for State and local governments to establish or improve DNA labs; requires the FBI to obtain outside advice from a range of experts; and authorizes the FBI to establish a national index of DNA profiles of convicted offenders, subject to minimum quality control and privacy standards. The bill requires that forensic DNA laboratories receiving Federal funds or participating in the Federal database subscribe to a regular proficiency testing program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge approval of the bill.

I thank the members of the subcommittee and the members of the staff, both Republicans and Democrats, for their aid in putting the bill together. I believe that it will have no problem in the Senate. I think that we are all going to be ahead in the important areas of criminal matters when this becomes law.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker—we hear about it every day on the news—another mugging, another brutal rape, another vicious murder. We live in the city with the highest murder rate in the Nation. Violent crime is on the increase everywhere. Yet, too often these crimes go unpunished. Well, this has got to stop. The passage of the DNA Identification Act is vital if we are to give our law enforcement officials the tools necessary to catch and convict criminals.

DNA fingerprinting, when done properly, is an amazing tool. By mapping an individual's genetic code, a criminal can be identified as certainly as with a fingerprint. What is especially impressive is the ability to take this genetic information from the smallest fragment of hair, skin, or body fluid. Just think of the enhanced ability of law enforcement to identify, catch, and convict violent offenders if this technology were in wide use.

Because it is such a new device for law enforcement, the only concern about this tool is the reliability of laboratories providing DNA analysis. By passing the DNA Identification Act, we will go far in making the use of this tool as acceptable and common in the courts as the use of fingerprints is today.

The bill requires the FBI, the leading expert on DNA identification, to assist States in improving their DNA analysis and recordkeeping. The bill also helps States acquire reliable DNA-testing equipment. At the same time, this bill protects against abuses in the use of DNA samples.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation is in peril from the rampant and violent crime in our streets. Congress has the duty to take action now to provide our brave law enforcement officials with the tools they need to make our streets safe. DNA fingerprinting technology is one of those tools. I urge adoption of this bill.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am pleased to yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 829, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1600

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bills just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VENTO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS RELATING TO THE VETERANS HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 662) to amend title 38, United States Code, and title XIX of the Social Security Act to make technical corrections relating to the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 662

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE PRICE OF DRUGS PURCHASED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8126 of title 38, United States Code, as amended by section

603 of the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “preceding such date”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “for calendar quarters”, and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “preceding the month during which the contract goes into effect”; and

(ii) by striking “increased by” and inserting “multiplied by”;

(3) by amending subsection (d)(1) to read as follows:

“(1) during any one-year period that follows the first year for which the contract is in effect, the contract price charged for the drug may not exceed the contract price charged during the preceding one-year period, increased by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (U.S. city average) during the 12-month period ending with the last month of such preceding one-year period for which Consumer Price Index data is available; and”;

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(1)(1) If the Secretary modifies a multi-year contract described in subsection (d) to include a covered drug of the manufacturer that was not available for inclusion under the contract at the time the contract went into effect, the price of the drug shall be determined as follows:

“(A) For the portion of the first contract year during which the drug is so included, the price of the drug shall be determined in accordance with subsection (a)(2), except that the reference in such subsection to ‘the one-year period beginning on the date the agreement takes effect’ shall be considered a reference to such portion of the first contract year.

“(B) For any subsequent contract year, the price of the drug shall be determined in accordance with subsection (d), except that each reference in such subsection to ‘the first year for which the contract is in effect’ shall be considered a reference to the portion of the first contract year during which the drug is included under the contract.

“(2) In this subsection, the term ‘contract year’ means any one-year period for which a multi-year contract described in subsection (d) is in effect.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 603 of the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992.

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTION OF BUDGET NEUTRALITY ADJUSTMENT FOR MEDICAID PRESCRIPTION DRUG REBATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1927(c)(1)(B)(ii)(II) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-8(c)(1)(B)(ii)(II)), as amended by section 601(c) of the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992, is amended by striking “drug;” and inserting the following: “drug, except that for the calendar quarter beginning after September 30, 1992, and before January 1, 1993, the amount of the rebate may not exceed 50 percent of such average manufacturer price;”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 601(c) of the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, last year the Congress enacted important legislation to control skyrocketing drug costs charged to the Department of Veterans Affairs and other Federal purchasers. This legislation was the result of a very productive relationship between our committee, the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in the Senate. Chairman JAY ROCKEFELLER played a major role in getting the bill enacted into law, as well as the gentleman from California [Mr. WAXMAN] of our Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Despite its simple purpose, the law required some very complex drafting, and we have found two technical matters that need to be clarified or corrected. This bill would correct those mistakes. It would clarify the language limiting how much drug prices paid by VA could increase each year, and would more clearly address the pricing of drugs that are added to a multiyear contract.

The bill would also give the Secretary of Veterans Affairs greater flexibility in calculating the price of new drugs by allowing consideration of prices paid after the drug is first available.

Section 2 of the bill is an amendment which the committees with jurisdiction over the Medicaid Program wanted to include in this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. WAXMAN], a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 622, which was adopted by the Senate last Thursday under a unanimous consent request.

This legislation would make technical corrections to title VI of the Veterans' Health Care Act of 1992, Public Law 102-585.

With respect to Medicaid, the Veterans' Health Care Act inadvertently eliminated a ceiling on amount of the best-price rebate which participating drug manufacturers were required to pay during the last quarter of calendar year 1992.

In order to receive Federal Medicaid matching funds for their drugs, manufacturers must agree to give rebates to the States and the Federal Government. These rebates are determined on the basis of the best price available for the drug to any domestic purchaser. During 1992, the law provides for a ceiling on the amount of the rebate that a manufacturer is required to pay on any given drug, set at 50 percent of the average manufacturer price of the drug.

Under the 1990 legislation which established the rebate program, this ceiling was to be in place through December 31, 1992. However, in the course of

raising the minimum rebate percentage effective October 1, 1992, the Veterans Health Care Act inadvertently eliminated the 50-percent ceiling on that same date, leaving manufacturers with steeply discounted products without protection for the last quarter of that calendar year. Section 2 of the legislation before us today corrects this error and restores the 50-percent limit for the period October 1, 1992, through December 31, 1992.

I want to emphasize that the amendments made by this legislation are to be treated as if they were enacted at the time of, and not subsequent to, the enactment of Public Law 102-585. Thus, section 1927(a)(6)(B) of the Social Security Act, which prohibits the Secretary of HHS from taking into account any amendments enacted subsequent to the enactment of Public Law 102-585, simply does not apply to the amendments before us today. I and the other sponsors expect that the Secretary of HHS will take today's amendments into account in determining whether a master agreement between the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and a manufacturer meets the requirements of section 8126 of title 38.

This legislation has been reviewed by the Congressional Budget Office and will have no effect on Federal Medicaid outlays because CBO did not assume any savings from this error when Public Law 102-585 was scored. However, according to CBO, if we do not enact this legislation before the approval of the conference report on the fiscal year 1994 budget resolution, then the CBO baseline will change to reflect the conference report baseline, and restoring the 50-percent ceiling will be scored as a cost.

I want to thank Chairman MONTGOMERY, Chairman DINGELL, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. STUMP, and their staffs for their cooperation in expediting the passage of this legislation.

I know of no opposition to this bill. It has the support of the Department of Health and Human Services. I urge my colleagues to approve Chairman MONTGOMERY's motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 662.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. WAXMAN]. It has been a pleasure working with him on this legislation. He certainly helped the veterans and helped us on our pharmaceutical prices.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 662, which contains proposed technical corrections to the VA drug pricing legislation enacted last year in Public Law 102-585.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs working with the Energy and Commerce Committee enacted Public Law 102-585 in order to reverse a trend of rising pharmaceutical prices being experienced by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Thus far, the legislation is working quite well. I am told that as a whole, the pharmaceutical industry has been very cooperative and VA is experiencing reasonable drug prices.

The bill we have before us today simply adds corrective technical language in order to avert potential problems that may arise in the future. The language is included at the request of the Department of Veterans Affairs and will not have a significantly negative effect on the pharmaceutical industry. For this reason, I know of no objection to passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my good friend, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP], who is the ranking minority member on this subcommittee, for his support and for working this legislation through. Also, Mr. Speaker, I want to note that the amendments affecting the Secretary of Veterans Affairs' authority would take effect as if included in Public Law 102-585. The reason I mention this is because that law gave the Secretary of Health and Human Services limited authority to disregard subsequent amendments to Public Law 102-585 in determining whether a manufacturer was in compliance with the drug price limitations found in title XIX of the Social Security Act. It is Congress' desire to require the Secretary to take the changes made by this law into account when determining whether a manufacturer is in compliance with the law, so we have made the changes effective as if they had been a part of the original law. I am not aware of any opposition to the changes we are proposing on either side of the aisle. I am also informed that the drug manufacturers are in favor of the bill.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous matter, on S. 662, the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 662.

The question was taken.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that proceedings will resume on this question, and on any others that may subsequently be postponed today, on tomorrow, Tuesday, March 30, 1993.

IDAHO LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1993

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 252) to provide for certain land exchanges in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 252

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundaries of the Targhee National Forest are adjusted as generally depicted on the map entitled "Targhee National Forest Proposed Boundary Changes" and dated March 1, 1991.

(b) Map and Legal Descriptions.—

(1) PUBLIC ACCESS.—The map described in subsection (a) and a legal description of the lands depicted on the map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Regional Office of the Intermountain Regions of the Forest Service.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—The map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may correct clerical and typographical errors.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For the purpose of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundaries of the Targhee National Forest, as adjusted by this Act, shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Forest as of January 1, 1965.

SEC. 3. CLARK FORK LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that, over the 12 years prior to the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) the University of Idaho has utilized the Clark Fork Ranger Station within the Kaniksu National Forest as the Clark Fork Field Campus, under a Granger-Thye permit; and

(2) the University of Idaho has made substantial improvements in order to maintain and utilize the buildings as a campus facility.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) PARCEL A.—The term "Parcel A" means the approximately 35.27 acres comprising the Clark Fork Ranger Station within the Kaniksu National Forest, as depicted on the map entitled "Clark Fork Land Exchange—Parcel A" and dated July 1, 1991.

(2) PARCEL B.—The term "Parcel B" means the approximately 40 acres depicted on the map entitled "Clark Fork Land Exchange—Parcel B" and dated July 1, 1991.

(c) LAND EXCHANGES.—

(1) CONVEYANCE BY THE SECRETARY.—In exchange for the conveyance described in paragraph (2) and subject to easements that are considered necessary by the Secretary for public and administrative access and to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall convey to the State of Idaho, acting through the Regents of the University of Idaho, all right, title, and interest of the United States to Parcel A.

(2) CONVEYANCE BY THE STATE OF IDAHO.—In exchange for the conveyance described in paragraph (1) and subject to valid existing rights of record acceptable to the Secretary, the State of Idaho shall convey to the Secretary, by general warranty deed in accordance with Department of Justice title standards, all right, title, and interest to Parcel B.

(3) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) PUBLIC ACCESS.—The maps described in subsection (b) and the legal descriptions of the lands depicted on the maps shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Regional Office of the Northern Region of the Forest Service.

(B) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—The maps and legal descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors.

(d) LAND VALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), if the lands exchanged between the United States and the State of Idaho, as authorized by subsection (c), are not of equal value, the values shall be equalized in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The value of the improvements made by the University of Idaho on Parcel A under the Granger-Thye permit shall be excluded from consideration in a valuation conducted pursuant to paragraph (1).

(e) NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon acquisition of Parcel B the United States, the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest shall be adjusted to include Parcel B.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For the purpose of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest, as adjusted by this Act, shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Forest as of January 1, 1965.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to re-

visé and extend their remarks on the Senate bill presently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 252, the Idaho Land Exchange Act, passed the Senate on March 17, 1993. The legislation authorizes two land exchanges involving national forest lands in Idaho. The bill is similar to a measure, H.R. 235, introduced by Representative LAROCO, which was favorably reported from the Committee on Natural Resources.

The first exchange dealt with by the legislation involves the Targhee National Forest in southeastern Idaho. The Forest Service has negotiated an equal value land exchange with the State of Idaho whereby the Forest Service would give up approximately 1,900 acres in an isolated tract in exchange for approximately 1,600 acres of State lands which include inholdings, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and recreational lands adjacent to the Island Park Reservoir. The exchange would enable the State to consolidate its holdings within Harriman State Park.

S. 252 does not specifically authorize this exchange, but simply expands the boundary of the Targhee National Forest so that the Forest Service can accomplish this and other potential exchanges administratively.

The second exchange involves the Kaniksu National Forest, which is part of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest in northern Idaho. The Kaniksu includes the Clark Fork Ranger Station near Clark Fork, ID. In 1973, the Forest Service stopped using the station as an administrative site and the building fell into disrepair. In 1978, the University of Idaho received a permit from the Forest Service to use the buildings as a field campus, which continues to be the use of the site. Since 1978, the university has invested \$527,000 of its own funds in capital improvements, maintenance, and caretaker/operation expenses.

The Forest Service has negotiated a land exchange with the University of Idaho whereby the Forest Service would transfer the 35 acres comprising the Clark Fork Ranger Station to the University of Idaho in exchange for 40 acres of forest land owned by the university. By discounting the \$500,000 the university has invested in the building, the exchange is approximately of equal value. Because the Forest Service does not have the authority to do this type of discounting and because the lands it would be acquiring are outside the national forest boundary, legislation is needed to complete the exchange.

These provisions are noncontroversial and the administration has testified in favor of the legislation. Mr.

Speaker, I should also note that the bill is similar to a measure passed by the House in the 102d Congress on which action was not completed prior to adjournment. Favorable consideration by the House today will complete action on the measure. I know of no controversy with legislation and urge its passage by the House.

□ 1610

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 252 which was introduced by Senator LARRY CRAIG and is identical to legislation sponsored by Mr. LAROCOCO. This legislation, which has been fully explained by Chairman VENTO, is identical to legislation that was not enacted last year only because of the rush to adjournment in early October.

S. 252 is necessary to allow the Forest Service to complete two land exchanges in Idaho. This legislation is supported by the entire Idaho congressional delegation. In fact, S. 252 already passed the other body earlier this month.

I would like to thank Chairman VENTO for his expeditious consideration of this bill which is noncontroversial and was worked out last year. I am optimistic that we can bring other bills that fit in the same category to the floor in the next several months.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 252.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this measure involves two parcels in Idaho that are going out of two separate forests. They are measures important to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. LAROCOCO]. I know of concern to some was that we would have an unequal exchange in one case, but I think I have adequately explained that. This is not unusual where a State or others have invested considerable dollars on a public facility that happens to be on National Forest Service land. So that is the only part that I believe would raise any questions.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. LAROCOCO].

Mr. LAROCOCO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 252, which would authorize an equal-value exchange of land and property between the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Idaho in my district. This bill would also provide for a boundary adjustment on the Targhee National Forest.

I thank the chairman of the Subcommittee, Mr. VENTO, for the prompt attention given to H.R. 235, the com-

panion bill which I introduced on January 5. Much work was completed during the last Congress to perfect this legislation, which will benefit both the University of Idaho and the Forest Service.

The former Clark Fork Ranger Station, which the Forest Service stopped using in 1973, has been leased by the University of Idaho since 1978 and used as a field campus for teaching, research, and outreach service for north Idaho communities.

The university has spent more than \$500,000 for maintenance and capital improvements, and has constructed several buildings, and upgraded the water system, roadways, and sewer and power systems.

Although the Targhee National Forest is not in my district, this boundary adjustment is noncontroversial and simply joined with the Clark Fork measure when it was introduced. Both the Clark Fork exchange and the Targhee National Forest boundary adjustment passed the House and Senate in the last days of the 102d Congress, but time ran out before final passage.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. LAROCOCO] for his work on this measure. The gentleman has done a good job and the Idaho delegation has unified on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 252.

The question was taken.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 164) to authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest, and for other purposes.

The clerk read as follows:

S. 164

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SIOUX RANGER DISTRICT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to consolidate national forest lands", approved March 20, 1922 (16 U.S.C. 485 et seq.), and in exchange for national forest lands in Custer National Forest, the Secretary of Agriculture may accept title to any lands located within 5 miles of the exterior boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest that are not owned by the United States and that are found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes.

(b) INCORPORATION INTO CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST.—Upon acceptance of the title by the Secretary of Agriculture, lands conveyed to the United States in accordance with subsection (a) shall become part of Custer National Forest.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on S. 164, the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 164, which passed the Senate on March 17, 1993, is identical to a bill (H.R. 720) which was introduced by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] and favorably reported from the Committee on Natural Resources.

S. 164 would give the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of the Custer National Forest the same 5-mile boundary extension authority that has been given to the rest of the national forest lands in South Dakota. This authority would allow the Forest Service to acquire lands through land exchanges within 5 miles of the exterior boundaries of the national forest and then add the lands to the national forest. Several other national forests in the West have similar authority.

The immediate result of this legislation would be to allow an exchange negotiated by the Forest Service with the Cave Hills Cattle Co., Inc., to proceed, which would add to the national forest 440 acres of riparian wildlife habitat in exchange for 800 acres of Forest Service lands with little or no water. The parcels have been appraised and this would be an equal value exchange. This legislation would also facilitate future land exchanges as well.

Mr. Speaker, identical legislation passed the House in the 102d Congress but action on the measure was not completed prior to adjournment.

The bill before the House today is noncontroversial and is supported by the administration. I urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 164 which is identical to H.R. 720 that was introduced by our colleague from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] and was reported out of the House Committee on Natural Resources.

S. 164 would give the Sioux Ranger District of the Custer National Forest in South Dakota permanent authority to extend its boundaries 5 miles to allow for land exchanges. This is the same boundary authority that all other national forest lands currently have in South Dakota.

This legislation is identical to legislation that passed the House last year and was not enacted because of our rush to adjournment. It is supported by the entire South Dakota congressional delegation.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 164.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 164.

The question was taken.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

STOCK RAISING HOMESTEAD ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 239) to amend the Stock Raising Homestead Act to resolve certain problems regarding subsurface estates, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 239

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MINING CLAIMS ON STOCK RAISING HOMESTEAD ACT LANDS.

(a) MINERAL ENTRY UNDER THE STOCK RAISING HOMESTEAD ACT.—Section 9 of the Act of December 29, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes" (43 U.S.C. 29), is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"(b) EXPLORATION; LOCATION OF MINING CLAIMS; NOTICES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) Notwithstanding subsection (a) and any other provision of law to the contrary, after the effective date of this subsection no person other than the surface owner may enter lands subject to this Act to explore for, or to locate, a mining claim on such lands without—

"(i) filing a notice of intention to locate a mining claim pursuant to paragraph (2); and

"(ii) providing notice to the surface owner pursuant to paragraph (3).

"(B) Any person who has complied with the requirements referred to in subparagraph (A) may, during the authorized exploration period, in order to locate a mining claim, enter lands subject to this Act to undertake mineral activities related to exploration that cause no more than a minimal disturbance of surface resources and do not involve the use of mechanized earthmoving equipment, explosives, the construction of roads, drill pads, or the use of toxic or hazardous materials.

"(C) The authorized exploration period referred to in subparagraph (B) shall begin 30 days after notice is provided under paragraph (3) with respect to lands subject to such notice and shall end with the expiration of the 90-day period referred to in paragraph (2)(A) or any extension provided under paragraph (2).

"(2) NOTICE OF INTENTION TO LOCATE A MINING CLAIM.—Any person seeking to locate a mining claim on lands subject to this Act in order to engage in the mineral activities relating to exploration referred to under paragraph (1)(B) shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a notice of intention to locate a claim on the lands concerned. The notice shall be in such form as the Secretary shall prescribe. The notice shall contain the name and mailing address of the person filing the notice and a legal description of the lands to which the notice applies. The legal description shall be based on the public land survey or on such other description as is sufficient to permit the Secretary to record the notice on the land status records of the Secretary. Whenever any person has filed a notice under this paragraph with respect to any lands, during the 90-day period following the date of such filing, or any extension thereof pursuant to this paragraph, no other person (including the surface owner) may—

"(A) file such a notice with respect to any portions of such lands;

"(B) explore for minerals or locate a mining claim on any portion of such lands; or

"(C) file an application to acquire any interest in any portion of such lands pursuant to section 209 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1719).

If, within such 90-day period, the person who filed a notice under this paragraph files a plan of operations with the Secretary pursuant to subsection (f), such 90-day period shall be extended until the approval or disapproval of the plan by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (f).

"(3) NOTICE TO SURFACE OWNER.—Any person who has filed a notice of intention to locate a mining claim under paragraph (2) for any lands subject to this Act shall provide written notice of such filing, by registered or certified mail with return receipt, to the surface owner (as evidenced by local tax records) of the lands covered by the notice under paragraph (2). The notice shall be provided at least 30 days before entering such lands and shall contain each of the following:

"(A) A brief description of the proposed mineral activities.

"(B) A map and legal description of the lands to be subject to mineral exploration.

"(C) The name, address and phone number of the person managing such activities.

"(D) A statement of the dates on which such activities will take place.

"(4) ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.—The total acreage covered at any time by notices of intention to locate a mining claim under paragraph (2) filed by any person and by affiliates of such person may not exceed 6,400 acres of lands subject to this Act in any one State and 1,280 acres of such lands for a single surface owner. For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'affiliate' means, with respect to any person, any other person which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such person.

"(c) CONSENT.—Notwithstanding subsection (a) and any other provision of law, after the effective date of this subsection no person may engage in the conduct of mineral activities (other than those relating to exploration referred to in subsection (b)(1)(B)) on a mining claim located on lands subject to this Act without the written consent of the surface owner thereof unless the Secretary has authorized the conduct of such activities under subsection (d).

"(d) AUTHORIZED MINERAL ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall authorize a person to conduct mineral activities (other than those relating to exploration referred to in subsection (b)(1)(B)) on lands subject to this Act without the consent of the surface owner thereof if such person complies with the requirements of subsections (e) and (f).

"(e) BOND.—(1) Before the Secretary may authorize any person to conduct mineral activities the Secretary shall require such person to post a bond or other financial guarantee in an amount to insure the completion of reclamation pursuant to this Act. Such bond or other financial guarantee shall ensure—

"(A) payment to the surface owner, after the completion of such mineral activities and reclamation, compensation for any permanent damages to crops and tangible improvements of the surface owner that resulted from mineral activities; and

"(B) payment to the surface owner of compensation for any permanent loss of income of the surface owner due to loss or impairment of grazing, or other uses of the land by the surface owner to the extent that reclamation required by the plan of operations would not permit such uses to continue at the level existing prior to the commencement of mineral activities.

"(2) In determining the bond amount to cover permanent loss of income under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall consider, where appropriate, the potential loss of value due to the estimated permanent reduction in utilization of the land.

"(f) PLAN OF OPERATIONS.—(1) Before the Secretary may authorize any person to conduct mineral activities on lands subject to this Act, the Secretary shall require such person to submit a plan of operations. Such plan shall include procedures for—

"(A) the minimization of damages to crops and tangible improvements of the surface owner;

"(B) the minimization of disruption to grazing or other uses of the land by the surface owner; and

"(C) payment of a fee for the use of surface during mineral activities equivalent to the loss of income to the ranch operation as established pursuant to subsection (g).

"(2) The Secretary shall provide a copy of the proposed plan of operations to the surface owner at least 45 days prior to the date the Secretary makes a determination as to whether such plan complies with the require-

ments of this subsection. During such 45-day period the surface owner may submit comments and recommend modifications to the proposed plan of operations to the Secretary.

"(3)(A) The Secretary shall, within 60 days of receipt of the plan, approve the plan of operations if it complies with the requirements of this Act, including each of the following:

"(i) The proposed plan of operations is complete and accurate.

"(ii) The person submitting the proposed plan of operations has demonstrated that all other applicable Federal and State requirements have been met.

"(B) The Secretary shall notify the person submitting a plan of operations of any modifications to such plan required to bring it into compliance with the requirements of this Act. If the person submitting the plan agrees to modify such plan in a manner acceptable to the Secretary, the Secretary shall approve the plan as modified. In the event no agreement can be reached on the modifications to the plan which, in the opinion of the Secretary, will bring such plan into compliance with the requirements of this Act, then the Secretary shall disapprove the plan and notify both the surface owner and the person submitting the plan of the decision.

"(C) The 60-day period referred to in subparagraph (A) may be extended by the Secretary where additional time is required to comply with other applicable requirements of law.

"(D) The Secretary shall suspend or revoke a plan of operation whenever the Secretary determines, on the Secretary's own motion or on a motion made by the surface owner, that the person conducting mineral activities is in substantial noncompliance with the terms and conditions of an approved plan of operations and has failed to remedy a violation after notice from the Secretary within the time required by the Secretary.

"(4) Final approval of a plan of operations under this subsection shall be conditioned upon compliance with subsections (e) and (g).

"(g) FEE.—The fee referred to in subsection (f)(1) shall be—

"(1) paid to the surface owner by the person submitting the plan of operations;

"(2) paid in advance of any mineral activities or at such other time or times as may be agreed to by the surface owner and the person conducting such activities; and

"(3) established by the Secretary taking into account the acreage involved and the degree of potential disruption to existing surface uses during mineral activities (including the loss of income to the surface owner and such surface owner's operations due to the loss or impairment of existing surface uses for the duration of the mineral activities), except that such fee shall not exceed the fair market value for the surface of the land.

"(h) RECLAMATION.—Lands affected by mineral activities under a plan of operations approved pursuant to subsection (f)(3) shall be reclaimed, to the maximum extent practicable, to a condition capable of supporting the uses to which such lands were capable of supporting prior to surface disturbance. Reclamation shall proceed as contemporaneously as practicable with the conduct of mineral activities.

"(i) STATE LAW.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting any reclamation, bonding, inspection, enforcement, air or water quality standard or requirement of any State law or regulation which may be applicable to mineral activities on lands sub-

ject to this Act to the extent that such law or regulation is not inconsistent with this title.

"(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting in any way the right of any person to enforce or protect, under applicable law, the interest of such person in water resources affected by mineral activities.

"(j) INSPECTIONS.—Should any surface owner of land subject to this Act have reason to believe that they are or may be adversely affected by mineral activities due to any violation of the terms and conditions of a plan of operations approved under subsection (f), such surface owner may request an inspection of such lands. The Secretary shall determine within 10 days of the receipt of the request whether the request states a reason to believe that a violation exists, except in the event the surface owner alleges and provides reason to believe that an imminent danger exists, the 10-day period shall be waived and the inspection conducted immediately. When an inspection is conducted under this paragraph, the Secretary shall notify the surface owner and such surface owner shall be allowed to accompany the inspector on the inspection.

"(k) DAMAGES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY.—(1) Whenever the surface owner of any land subject to this Act has suffered any permanent damages to crops or tangible improvements of the surface owner, or any permanent loss of income due to loss or impairment of grazing, or other uses of the land by the surface owner, if such damages or loss result from—

"(A) any mineral activity undertaken without the consent of the surface owner under subsection (c) or an authorization by the Secretary under subsection (d); or

"(B) the failure of the person conducting mineral activities to remedy to the satisfaction of the Secretary any substantial noncompliance with the terms and conditions of a plan under subsection (f);

the surface owner may bring an action in the appropriate United States district court for, and the court may award, double damages plus costs for willful misconduct or gross negligence.

"(2) The surface owner of any land subject to this Act may also bring an action in the appropriate United States district court for double damages plus costs for willful misconduct or gross negligence against any person undertaking any mineral activities on lands subject to this Act in violation of any requirement of subsection (b).

"(3) Any double damages plus costs awarded by the court under this subsection shall be reduced by the amount of any compensation which the surface owner has received (or is eligible to receive) pursuant to the bond or financial guarantee required under subsection (e).

"(l) PAYMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEE.—The surface owner of any land subject to this Act may petition the Secretary for payment of all or any portion of a bond or other financial guarantee required under subsection (e) as compensation for any permanent damages to crops and tangible improvements of the surface owner, or any permanent loss of income due to loss or impairment of grazing, or other uses of the land by the surface owner. Pursuant to such a petition, the Secretary may use such bond or other guarantee to provide compensation to the surface owner for such damages and to insure the required reclamation.

"(m) BOND RELEASE.—The Secretary shall release the bond or other financial guarantee required under subsection (e) upon the suc-

cessful completion of all requirements pursuant to a plan of operations approved under subsection (f).

"(n) CONVEYANCE TO SURFACE OWNER.—The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to simplify the procedures which must be complied with by surface owners of lands subject to this Act who apply to the Secretary to obtain title to interests in such lands owned by the United States.

"(o) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of subsections (b) through (n)—

"(1) The term 'mineral activities' means any activity for, related to or incidental to mineral exploration, mining, and beneficiation activities for any locatable mineral on a mining claim. When used with respect to this term—

"(A) the term 'exploration' means those techniques employed to locate the presence of a locatable mineral deposit and to establish its nature, position, size, shape, grade and value;

"(B) the term 'mining' means the processes employed for the extraction of a locatable mineral from the earth; and

"(C) the term 'beneficiation' means the crushing and grinding of locatable mineral ore and such processes are employed to free the mineral from the other constituents, including but not necessarily limited to, physical and chemical separation techniques.

"(2) The term 'mining claim' means a claim located under the general mining laws of the United States (which generally comprise 30 U.S.C. chapters 2, 12A, and 16, and sections 161 and 162) subject to the terms and conditions of subsections (b) through (p) of this section.

"(3) The term 'tangible improvements' includes agricultural, residential and commercial improvements, including improvements made by residential subdividers.

"(p) MINERALS COVERED.—Subsections (b) through (o) of this section apply only to minerals not subject to disposition under—

"(1) the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 and following);

"(2) the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 100 and following); or

"(3) the Act of July 31, 1947, commonly known as the Materials Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 601 and following)."

"(b) TECHNICAL CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 9 of the Act of December 29, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes" (43 U.S.C. 299) is amended by inserting "(a) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—" before the words "That all entries made".

"(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment.

"(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall issue final regulations to implement the amendments made by this Act not later than the effective date of this Act. Failure to promulgate these regulations by reason of any appeal or judicial review shall not delay the effective date as specified in paragraph (c).

SEC. 2. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON FOREIGN MINERAL INTEREST.

"(a) REPORT.—The Secretary of the Interior is directed to submit a report to the Congress within 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act on the acquisition of mineral interests made after the date of enactment of this Act by foreign firms on lands subject to the Act of December 29, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes" (43 U.S.C. 299).

"(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "foreign firm" means a busi-

ness entity that conducts business operations in the United States and is 51 percent or more owned and controlled by a foreign person or entity.

□ 1620

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. LEHMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. LEHMAN].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation presently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916 was one of the last in a series of laws designed to encourage settlement of the West. This 77-year-old law enabled individuals to gain title to the surface of the land under certain conditions while the United States retained the potentially more valuable mineral estate in the public domain.

Throughout the Western States there are approximately 68 million acres of land on which title to the surface is held by private individuals as a result of the Stock Raising Homestead Act. The mineral estate to these lands continues to be owned by the United States and is therefore subject to the various mining laws.

Unfortunately, this split-estate arrangement has left surface owners vulnerable to other individuals who wish to use the same lands for mineral activities.

In other words, the rights of these surface owners are subordinate to the rights of individuals seeking to develop the so-called locatable minerals—such as gold, silver, or copper—of the reserved Federal mineral estate.

This right to mine can preempt the rights of the surface owner, resulting in a variety of injustices including the disruption if not outright destruction of ongoing ranching and farming operations.

I introduced the first Stock Raising Homestead Act Amendments several years ago in the 101st Congress in response to a California rancher whose land had been seriously damaged and water source polluted by a mining operation on this land. We dubbed the legislation the ranchers' rights bill because, if enacted, it would place ranchers who own stock raising homestead lands on an even playing field with

those who wish to prospect for and develop hardrock minerals from those lands.

H.R. 239 seeks a balance between the rights of the surface owner, and those interested in the underlying locatable minerals, by providing a straightforward and equitable procedure for gaining access to, and undertaking mineral activities on, stock raising homestead lands.

This would be accomplished by requiring that miners give notice to the surface owner before entering the land in order to prospect or locate mining claims. If the claim holder then wants to develop and mine the claim, it would be preferable that it be done with the consent of the surface owner.

However, in the event consent is not forthcoming, this legislation would require that the claim holder have a plan of operation approved by the Secretary of the Interior, fully reclaim damaged areas, and provide compensation to the surface owner for any loss of income or damage that results.

I would note that this bill is supported by the California Cattlemen's Association, National Wildlife Federation, American Mining Congress, and the National Taxpayers Union.

I urge a "yes" vote on H.R. 239. Mr. Speaker, I have been pleased to work closely in the development of this legislation with the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH], and certainly appreciate all the help she and her staff have given to get the legislation this far.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 239, the so-called rancher's rights bill. This is a bill to amend the manner in which mining claims are developed on mineral estates reserved by the Federal Government beneath privately owned lands in the Western United States.

This bill has been several years in the making, Mr. Speaker. In the 101st Congress, I supported H.R. 737 as amended, as did the minority members of the committee and the full House adopted the bill routinely. Unfortunately, the other body stopped its progress into law.

Last Congress, the rancher's rights bill, H.R. 450, was acceptable as introduced, but unfortunately a radical substitute was adopted in committee. We defeated that substitute on the suspension calendar in July 1992, but the bill passed this body under a rule last September. In consultation with the chairman and ranking member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the Senate, we reached agreement on a substitute agreeable to all parties in the waning moments of the 102d Congress, but were unable to break the legislative logjam to get both Houses of Congress to pass the same language.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 239 is the unadulterated product of the fruitful negotiations of last year. Neither the surface owners nor mining interest groups get everything they seek. Surface owners on these split-estate type lands would, of course, prefer to have an absolute veto power over the ability of a miner to locate and develop mineral deposits underlying their lands.

Miners, in most instances, would prefer to negotiate with a private surface owner rather than the Federal Government for the permits necessary to explore and mine. This they can still do under H.R. 239, although the bill would shift the balance of these competing interests toward surface owners rights. However, the bill would not foreclose development of the reserved mineral interest of the United States, in theory or in practice.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues that is the key element that makes the compromises involved acceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 239 and urge its passage by the House.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEHMAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 239.

The question was taken.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONDEMNING RELEASE BY GOVERNMENT OF MALTA OF CONVICTED TERRORIST MOHAMMED ALI REZAQ

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 118) to condemn the release by the Government of Malta of convicted terrorist Mohammed Ali Rezaq, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 118

Whereas on November 23, 1985, terrorists hijacked Egypt Air flight 648 and diverted it to Malta;

Whereas during the hijacking, 60 people were killed, including citizens of 12 countries;

Whereas one of those killed by the terrorists was Scarlett Rogenkamp of Oceanside, California, who was one of 5 women passengers, including 3 United States citizens, who were shot in the head;

Whereas after investigations, Mohammed Ali Rezaq, a suspected member of the Abu Nidal Organization, was tried and convicted in Malta on a variety of charges related to the hijacking, including the willful homicide of Scarlett Rogenkamp and others, and he was sentenced to a prison term of 25 years;

Whereas the Government of Malta assured the United States Government in September 1992 that Rezaq would remain in prison until 1996;

Whereas the United States Government immediately began exploring grounds for further prosecution of Rezaq upon his release in 1996;

Whereas the United States Government learned in February 1993 that the Government of Malta had, without notice to the United States and other interested parties, reduced Rezaq's sentence and planned to release him that month;

Whereas the United States Government and the governments of other countries whose citizens were killed in the hijacking of Egypt Air flight 648 repeatedly urged the Government of Malta to retain Rezaq in custody or make arrangements for him to be tried elsewhere;

Whereas on February 12, 1993, because of concern that Rezaq could be released, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued an arrest warrant for Rezaq, and this warrant was provided to the Government of Malta in the hope that the Government of Malta would continue to detain him;

Whereas the Government of Malta brushed aside the requests that had been made by the governments of the United States and other countries and allowed Rezaq to fly to another country on short notice; and

Whereas these actions by the Government of Malta undermine the efforts to deter international terrorists by letting them go free without serving their sentences commensurate with their crimes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, "That the House of Representatives—

(1) strongly condemns the release by the Government of Malta of convicted terrorist Mohammed Ali Rezaq;

(2) believes such action seriously undermines the efforts to foster good relations between Malta and the United States and undermines the international and United States efforts to discourage and deter international terrorism;

(3) urges all governments to cooperate in transferring Rezaq either to the United States or to another concerned country in order that he may face additional criminal charges for his involvement in the Egypt Air hijacking and the murder of innocent civilians;

(4) urges all governments to abide by the rule of law and not provide safe haven to terrorists in order that terrorism will be met with the full force of justice and that terrorists will not escape being held accountable; and

(5) urges that President to review the United States relationship with Malta, including foreign assistance and economic relations.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State with a request that the Secretary transmit a copy of this resolution to the Government of Malta.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS].

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this resolution before the House with great regret and great reluctance.

I have the highest regard for the people of Malta, and I have the highest regard for United States citizens of Maltese origin. But I am profoundly outraged by the recent action of the Government of Malta in releasing from prison a convicted terrorist, Mohammed Ali Rezaq and the Government's permitting him to leave the country, despite the fact that he was found guilty of a variety of charges in connection with the hijacking of Egypt Air Flight No. 648 in which 60 people were killed including the willful homicide of Scarlett Rogenkamp, a woman, a United States citizen, a fellow Californian, an individual whose innocence is not in question.

This convicted terrorist was sentenced to a prison term of 25 years, but the Government of Malta unexpectedly released him in February of this year, after the Government of Malta assured our Department of State that he would remain in prison at least until 1996.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, given the fact that this convicted terrorist got a sentence of 25 years for the blatant assassination of innocent air passengers, he should have been in prison until the year 2011. He served only 7 years, and then he was set free.

□ 1630

Our Government attempted to have Rezaq extradited so he could also stand trial here or elsewhere. U.S. officials issued an arrest warrant for him, and provided it to the Government of Malta. There was a delegation, including members of our Justice Department, our State Department, the FBI, that went to Malta and pleaded with the Government of Malta that this convicted terrorist not be let go. Our Ambassador made repeated representations to the Prime Minister and to the Foreign Minister. None of this was of any avail.

Our resolution recites the background facts in this case, and then condemns the release of this terrorist by Malta, states that this action undermines our efforts to foster good relations between Malta and the United States.

Our resolution urges all governments to cooperate in sending Rezaq to the United States, or to any other country, to stand trial for his actions, urges all governments to cooperate in holding terrorists accountable, and urges the President of the United States to review our relations with Malta, including foreign assistance and economic relations.

The Department of State and the administration made some suggestions to improve the legislation before it was considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and those changes were made part of the resolution, as it

stands amended. Letters have been sent by the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs to the chairman and ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], supporting that legislation.

That letter states, in part:

We appreciate the expression of congressional concern and condemnation of the release of the terrorist who was convicted for the hijacking of Egyptian Air flight number 648, in which an American was murdered.

I should add, Mr. Speaker, that Mohammed Ali Rezaq, this convicted murderer who shot in the head this innocent California woman, among others, is a member of the Abu Nidal organization, the most dangerous and vicious terrorist organization operating on the face of this planet.

At a time when we are still dealing with the aftermath of the terrorist bombing at the World Trade Center, it is simply unacceptable that a government that wishes to have good relations with the United States should release a convicted terrorist who was sentenced to prison, for 25 years, for the deliberate murder of innocent air passengers; that such a government should release this convicted terrorist, despite the strong pleas by this Government.

Mr. Speaker, we hope that the Government of Malta recognizes the horrendous mistake it has made. It brought upon itself the condemnation of the American people, and by approving this resolution, the Congress of the United States. I strongly urge my colleagues to approve this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 118 addresses a particularly disturbing lapse in the international effort to combat terrorism. There is no disagreement about the facts of this case. The terrorist in question, Mohammed Ali Rezaq, was personally responsible for the deaths of innocent passengers of Egyptian Air flight 548. In frustration, during the botched hijack attempt, Rezaq randomly shot and killed a number of passengers, including an American citizen. In all, some 60 innocent passengers were killed during this senseless attack.

While the United States was unhappy with the relatively lenient sentence of the Maltese court, we had assurances that Rezaq would be held at least until 1996. For the Government of Malta now to act in such a capricious manner, releasing him with almost no notice, is extraordinarily disturbing. This is not a trivial matter, and the United States needs to convey to the Government of Malta our most profound displeasure.

House Resolution 118 does just that. It makes it clear that the irresponsible

activity of the Maltese Government seriously undermines our bilateral relations.

Mr. Speaker, a recent communication sent to this Member from the Government of Malta strongly suggests that they really do not understand the depth of United States outrage. Their response to the introduction of House Resolution 118 has been to hide behind legalisms in their effort to explain away their early release of a convicted terrorist. To say, as has the Government of Malta, that Rezaq received only the same general amnesties that were given to other prisoners completely obscures the utter barbarity of the Rezaq's crime. If the Government of Malta wishes to provide amnesty for shoplifters and pickpockets, obviously that is their business. But common sense would demand that there be some distinction between a common shoplifter and an international terrorist responsible for 60 deaths.

It is simply wrong to say, as the Maltese Government does, that international concern was not voiced that Rezaq be kept in prison. It was not simply the United States that was repeatedly urging that Rezaq be kept in jail. Canada as well as several European and Middle Eastern nations—nations whose citizens Rezaq had murdered—urged the Government of Malta not to release this killer. It seems Malta does not believe that demarches and ambassadorial visits do not count as official expressions of concern.

The bottom line is that the Government of Malta knew it was releasing a terrorist, and it knew that many other nations would have grave concerns over Rezaq's release. To pretend otherwise is nonsense.

Mr. Speaker, there are places for diplomatic language and there is a place to speak plainly when the representatives of the people wish to speak forthrightly against this action of the Maltese Government.

The Maltese Government expects to be viewed in a positive light and treated as a member of the Western European family of democratic nations. This Member would suggest that Malta will be judged by its actions, and at the present time we must judge Malta very harshly. Was this a case of callous disregard for Western concerns? Their members cannot believe the Maltese Government or the Maltese people have so little regard for human life that it let this mass murderer go free with a slap on the wrist. Was this a case of intimidation from terrorist organizations? Is the Maltese Government cowering in an international corner? Have we witnessed the "Maltese Flinch"?

Mr. Speaker, this Member would congratulate the chairman of the International Security Subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], for crafting an excellent resolution. This resolution makes

it clear that all Americans are united in the international effort to combat terrorism, and that we expect our friends and allies to do likewise.

As original cosponsor of House Resolution 118, this Member would urge, in the strongest terms, the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 118. I want to compliment both the chairman and the ranking Republican on the International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights Subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] and the gentleman from Nebraska, our distinguished committee chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BEREUTER], as well as our Chairman Mr. HAMILTON for moving forward at this time with this resolution strongly condemning the Malta Government for its premature release from jail of a convicted terrorist.

This terrorist's actions, along with two others in hijacking an Egyptian Air flight in 1985, resulted in the loss of life of 60 passengers including 1 American. Several other Americans were shot in the head and fortunately survived.

United States Government's protests to the Government of Malta prior to the release went unheeded and our efforts to thwart this terrorist's premature release were all to no avail.

Now more than ever with the world facing increased levels of terrorism and violence, including here in the United States, the message needs to go forward that the United States vigorously opposes such violence and terrorism, and those who engage in such deplorable conduct deserve swift, just, and full punishment.

I recently introduced legislation, H.R. 1438, to address the problems of terrorism, both here and abroad. One specific provision of that bill terminates for fiscal years 1993 and 1994 all United States international military education and training aid to Malta as a result of their conduct in this case.

Terrorism in any form, either in this country or abroad, is not acceptable to our Government. For those governments, such as Malta, who do not live up to their responsibilities and obligations to help fight and punish international terrorism, and those who engage in such deplorable conduct, the United States Government should protest loudly and vigorously. House Resolution 118 does just that. Accordingly, I urge its adoption by our colleagues.

□ 1640

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman

from New York for his strong statement in support of House Resolution 118.

Mr. Speaker, having no further requests for time, I would end by urging strong unanimous support on the part of my colleagues for House Resolution 118.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deep appreciation to my two distinguished Republican colleagues, the ranking Republican member of the full committee and the ranking Republican member on the subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], for their most effective efforts on behalf of this legislation, and indeed all legislation relating to our common fight against terrorism. Our fight against terrorism is not a Democratic issue or a Republican issue. It is an American issue.

I also want to express my appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON].

Let me just conclude, Mr. Speaker, by saying that earlier today I called our chargé in Malta, we do not currently have an ambassador there, and he confirmed to me all of the facts relevant to this issue. He also indicated to me that there is at this time no sign on the part of the Maltese Government of remorse or regret.

I urge the Government of Malta to apologize publicly for this outrage because the American people and this Congress will long remember that American citizens can be killed, apparently with the murderers being released to freedom by this Government in Malta.

The Government of Malta claims, Mr. Speaker, that the extradition treaty which exists does not cover the crime of hijacking. It does not because it originated in 1922 when there were no hijackings. But that extradition treaty does cover the crime of murder, and this terrorist is guilty of murder. He should be in prison until the year 2011. And we will leave no stone unturned to find him and see to it that he pays the price for his heinous crimes.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation to express the united outrage of the American people against terrorists.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 118, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 118, the resolution just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on agreeing to the approval of the Journal and on each of the first two motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which each arose.

Votes, therefore, will be taken in the following order:

On agreeing to the Journal, de novo: H.R. 175, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 829, as amended, by the yeas and nays.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will announce that this will be a 15-minute vote, and subsequent votes on the two motions to suspend the rules upon which proceedings were postponed will be 5-minute votes.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 137, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 110]

YEAS—231

Ackerman	Becerra	Brewster
Andrews (ME)	Bellenson	Brooks
Andrews (TX)	Berman	Browder
Applegate	Bevill	Brown (CA)
Archer	Bilbray	Brown (FL)
Baessler	Bishop	Bryant
Barcia	Blackwell	Cantwell
Barlow	Bonior	Cardin
Barrett (WI)	Borski	Carr
Bateman	Boucher	Chapman

Clayton	Inslie	Penny
Clinger	Johnson (GA)	Peterson (FL)
Clyburn	Johnson (SD)	Peterson (MN)
Coleman	Johnson, E. B.	Pickett
Collins (IL)	Johnston	Pombo
Collins (MI)	Kanjorski	Pomeroy
Combest	Kaptur	Poshard
Condit	Kasich	Price (NC)
Coppersmith	Kennedy	Rahall
Costello	Kennelly	Ravenel
Coyne	Kildee	Reed
Cramer	Kingston	Reynolds
Danner	Klecza	Richardson
Darden	Klein	Roemer
de la Garza	Klink	Rose
Deal	Kopetski	Rostenkowski
Dellums	LaFalce	Rowland
Derrick	Lambert	Roybal-Allard
Deutsch	Lantos	Rush
Dingell	LaRocco	Sabo
Dixon	Laughlin	Sangmeister
Dooley	Lehman	Sarpalius
Duncan	Levin	Sawyer
Durbin	Lewis (GA)	Schumer
Edwards (CA)	Lipinski	Scott
Edwards (TX)	Lloyd	Shepherd
Engel	Long	Sisisky
English (AZ)	Lowe	Skelton
English (OK)	Maloney	Slatery
Eshoo	Mann	Slaughter
Evans	Manton	Smith (IA)
Fazio	Margolies-	Smith (MI)
Filner	Mezvinsky	Snowe
Fingerhut	Markey	Spence
Fish	Martinez	Spratt
Flake	Matsui	Stark
Foglietta	Mazzoli	Stenholm
Ford (MI)	McCloskey	Stokes
Frank (MA)	McCurdy	Strickland
Frost	McDermott	Studds
Furse	McHale	Stupak
Gejdenson	McNulty	Sweet
Gephardt	Meehan	Swift
Geren	Meek	Synar
Gibbons	Menendez	Tanner
Gillmor	Miller (CA)	Tauzin
Gilman	Mineta	Taylor (MS)
Glickman	Minge	Tejeda
Gonzalez	Moakley	Thornton
Gordon	Mollohan	Thurman
Green	Montgomery	Trafilant
Gutierrez	Moran	Valentine
Hall (OH)	Murtha	Velázquez
Hall (TX)	Myers	Vento
Hamburg	Nadler	Visclosky
Hamilton	Natcher	Volkmer
Harman	Neal (MA)	Washington
Hayes	Neal (NC)	Waters
Hefner	Oberstar	Watt
Hilliard	Obey	Waxman
Hinchey	Ortiz	Wheat
Hoagland	Orton	Wilson
Hochbrueckner	Pallone	Wise
Holden	Parker	Wyden
Houghton	Pastor	Wynn
Hoyer	Payne (NJ)	Yates
Hughes	Payne (VA)	
Hyde	Pelosi	

NAYS—137

Allard	Crapo	Gunderson
Bachus (AL)	Cunningham	Hancock
Ballenger	DeLay	Hastert
Barrett (NE)	Diaz-Balart	Hefley
Bartlett	Dickey	Herger
Bentley	Doolittle	Hobson
Bereuter	Dreier	Hoekstra
Bilirakis	Dunn	Hoke
Bliley	Emerson	Horn
Blute	Everett	Huffington
Boehlert	Ewing	Hutchinson
Boehner	Fawell	Jacobs
Bonilla	Franks (CT)	Johnson (CT)
Bunning	Franks (NJ)	Kim
Burton	Gallely	King
Buyer	Gallo	Klug
Callahan	Gekas	Knollenberg
Calvert	Gilchrist	Kolbe
Camp	Gingrich	Kyl
Canady	Goodlatte	Lazio
Castle	Goodling	Leach
Clay	Goss	Levy
Coble	Grams	Lewis (CA)
Collins (GA)	Grandy	Lewis (FL)
Crane	Greenwood	Linder

Livingston	Petri	Shuster
Machtley	Porter	Skeen
Manzullo	Pryce (OH)	Smith (NJ)
McCandless	Quinn	Solomon
McCrery	Ramstad	Stearns
McHugh	Regula	Stump
McInnis	Roberts	Talent
McKeon	Rogers	Taylor (NC)
McMillan	Rohrabacher	Thomas (CA)
Meyers	Ros-Lehtinen	Thomas (WY)
Mfume	Roth	Torkildsen
Mica	Roukema	Upton
Michel	Royce	Vucanovich
Molinari	Santorum	Walker
Moorhead	Saxton	Walsh
Morella	Schaefer	Weldon
Murphy	Schiff	Wolf
Nussle	Schroeder	Young (AK)
Oxley	Sensenbrenner	Young (FL)
Packard	Shaw	Zimmer
Paxon	Shays	

NOT VOTING—62

Abercrombie	Hansen	Quillen
Andrews (NJ)	Hastings	Rangel
Armey	Henry	Ridge
Bacchus (FL)	Hunter	Sanders
Baker (CA)	Hutto	Schenk
Baker (LA)	Inglis	Serrano
Barton	Inhofe	Sharp
Brown (OH)	Istook	Skaggs
Byrne	Jefferson	Smith (OR)
Clement	Johnson, Sam	Smith (TX)
Conyers	Kreidler	Sundquist
Cooper	Lancaster	Torres
Cox	Lightfoot	Torricelli
DeFazio	McCollum	Towns
DeLauro	McDade	Tucker
Dicks	McKinney	Unsold
Dornan	Miller (FL)	Whitten
Fields (LA)	Mink	Williams
Fields (TX)	Olver	Woolsey
Ford (TN)	Owens	Zeliff
Fowler	Pickles	

□ 1707

Mr. McHUGH changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

AUTHORIZING FBI TO OBTAIN CERTAIN TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 175.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 175, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 367, nays 6, answered "present" 1, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 111]

YEAS—367

Ackerman	Everett	Lehman
Allard	Ewing	Levin
Andrews (ME)	Fawell	Levy
Andrews (TX)	Fazio	Lewis (CA)
Applegate	Fields (LA)	Lewis (FL)
Archer	Filner	Lewis (GA)
Bachus (AL)	Fingerhut	Linder
Baessler	Fish	Lipinski
Ballenger	Flake	Livingston
Barcia	Foglietta	Lloyd
Barrett (NE)	Ford (MI)	Long
Barrett (WI)	Frank (MA)	Lowe
Bartlett	Franks (CT)	Machtley
Bateman	Franks (NJ)	Mann
Beilenson	Frost	Manton
Bentley	Furse	Manzullo
Bereuter	Gallegly	Margolies-
Berman	Gallo	Mezvinsky
Bevill	Gedensson	Markey
Bilbray	Gekas	Martinez
Bilirakis	Gephardt	Matsui
Blackwell	Geren	Mazzoli
Bliley	Gibbons	McCandless
Blute	Gilchrest	McCloskey
Boehlert	Gillmor	McCrery
Boehner	Gilman	McCurdy
Bonilla	Gingrich	McDermott
Bonior	Glickman	McHale
Borski	Gonzalez	McHugh
Boucher	Goodlatte	McInnis
Brewster	Goodling	McKeon
Brooks	Gordon	McMillan
Browder	Goss	McNulty
Brown (CA)	Grams	Meehan
Brown (FL)	Grandy	Meek
Bryant	Green	Menendez
Bunning	Greenwood	Meyers
Burton	Gundersen	Mfume
Buyer	Gutierrez	Mica
Callahan	Hall (OH)	Michel
Calvert	Hall (TX)	Miller (CA)
Camp	Hamilton	Mineta
Canady	Hancock	Minge
Cantwell	Harman	Moakley
Cardin	Hastert	Molinar
Carr	Hayes	Mollohan
Castle	Hefley	Montgomery
Chapman	Hefner	Moorhead
Clay	Herger	Moran
Clayton	Hinchey	Morella
Clinger	Hoagland	Murphy
Clyburn	Hobson	Murtha
Coble	Hochbrueckner	Myers
Coleman	Hoekstra	Nadler
Collins (GA)	Hoke	Natcher
Collins (IL)	Holden	Neal (MA)
Collins (MI)	Horn	Neal (NC)
Combest	Houghton	Nussle
Condit	Hoyer	Oberstar
Conyers	Huffington	Obey
Coppersmith	Hughes	Ortiz
Costello	Hutchinson	Orton
Coyne	Hyde	Oxley
Cramer	Inslee	Packard
Crane	Jacobs	Pallone
Crapo	Johnson (CT)	Parker
Cunningham	Johnson (GA)	Pastor
Danner	Johnson (SD)	Paxon
Darden	Johnston	Payne (NJ)
de la Garza	Kanjorski	Payne (VA)
Deal	Kaptur	Pelosi
DeLay	Kasich	Penny
Dellums	Kennedy	Peterson (FL)
Derrick	Kennelly	Peterson (MN)
Deutsch	Kildee	Petri
Diaz-Balart	Kim	Pickett
Dickey	King	Pombo
Dingell	Kingston	Pomeroy
Dixon	Klecza	Porter
Dooley	Klein	Poshard
Doolittle	Klink	Price (NC)
Dreier	Klug	Pryce (OH)
Duncan	Knollenberg	Quinn
Dunn	Kolbe	Rahall
Durbin	Kopetski	Ramstad
Edwards (CA)	Kyl	Ravenel
Edwards (TX)	LaFalce	Reed
Emerson	Lambert	Regula
Engel	Lantos	Reynolds
English (AZ)	LaRocco	Richardson
English (OK)	Laughlin	Roberts
Eshoo	Lazio	Roemer
Evans	Leach	Rogers

Rohrabacher	Skeen	Thomas (WY)
Ros-Lehtinen	Skelton	Thornton
Rose	Slatery	Thurman
Rostenkowski	Slaughter	Torkildsen
Roth	Smith (IA)	Trafilant
Roukema	Smith (MI)	Tucker
Rowland	Smith (NJ)	Upton
Roybal-Allard	Snowe	Valentine
Royce	Solomon	Velázquez
Rush	Spence	Vento
Sabo	Spratt	Viscosky
Sangmeister	Stark	Volkmer
Santorum	Stearns	Vucanovich
Sarpalius	Stenholm	Walker
Sawyer	Stokes	Walsh
Saxton	Strickland	Watt
Schaefer	Studds	Waxman
Schenk	Stump	Weldon
Schiff	Stupak	Wheat
Schroeder	Sundquist	Wilson
Schumer	Swett	Wise
Scott	Swift	Wolf
Sensenbrenner	Synar	Woolsey
Serrano	Talent	Wyden
Sharp	Tanner	Wynn
Shaw	Tauzin	Yates
Shays	Taylor (MS)	Young (AK)
Shepherd	Taylor (NC)	Young (FL)
Shuster	Tejeda	Zimmer
Sisisky	Thomas (CA)	

NAYS—6

Bishop	Hilliard	Washington
Hamburg	Johnson, E. B.	Waters

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Becerra

NOT VOTING—56

Abercrombie	Fowler	Mink
Andrews (NJ)	Hansen	Oliver
Armey	Hastings	Owens
Bacchus (FL)	Henry	Pickle
Baker (CA)	Hunter	Quillen
Baker (LA)	Hutto	Rangel
Barlow	Inglis	Ridge
Barton	Inhofe	Sanders
Brown (OH)	Istook	Skaggs
Byrne	Jefferson	Smith (OR)
Clement	Johnson, Sam	Smith (TX)
Cooper	Kreidler	Torres
Cox	Lancaster	Torricelli
DeFazio	Lightfoot	Towns
DeLauro	Maloney	Unsoeld
Dicks	McCollum	Whitten
Dornan	McDade	Williams
Fields (TX)	McKinney	Zeliff
Ford (TN)	Miller (FL)	

□ 1715

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DNA IDENTIFICATION ACT OF 1993

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 829, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 829, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 4, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 112]

YEAS—374

Ackerman	English (OK)	LaRocco
Allard	Eshoo	Laughlin
Andrews (ME)	Evans	Lazio
Andrews (TX)	Everett	Leach
Applegate	Ewing	Lehman
Archer	Fawell	Levin
Bachus (AL)	Fazio	Levy
Baessler	Fields (LA)	Lewis (CA)
Ballenger	Filner	Lewis (FL)
Barcia	Fingerhut	Lewis (GA)
Barlow	Fish	Linder
Barrett (NE)	Flake	Lipinski
Barrett (WI)	Foglietta	Livingston
Bartlett	Ford (MI)	Long
Bateman	Frank (MA)	Lowe
Becerra	Franks (CT)	Machtley
Beilenson	Franks (NJ)	Maloney
Bentley	Frost	Mann
Bereuter	Furse	Manton
Berman	Gallegly	Manzullo
Bevill	Gallo	Margolies-
Bilbray	Gedensson	Mezvinsky
Bilirakis	Gekas	Markey
Blackwell	Gephardt	Martinez
Bliley	Geren	Matsui
Blute	Gibbons	Mazzoli
Boehlert	Gilchrest	McCandless
Boehner	Gillmor	McCloskey
Bonilla	Gilman	McCrery
Bonior	Gingrich	McCurdy
Borski	Glickman	McDermott
Boucher	Gonzalez	McHale
Brewster	Goodlatte	McHugh
Brooks	Goodling	McInnis
Browder	Gordon	McKeon
Brown (CA)	Goss	McMillan
Brown (FL)	Grams	McNulty
Bryant	Grandy	Meehan
Bunning	Green	Menendez
Burton	Greenwood	Meek
Buyer	Gundersen	Meyers
Callahan	Gutierrez	Mfume
Calvert	Hall (OH)	Mica
Camp	Hall (TX)	Miller (CA)
Canady	Hamilton	Mineta
Cantwell	Hancock	Minge
Cardin	Harman	Moakley
Carr	Hastert	Molinar
Castle	Hayes	Mollohan
Chapman	Hefley	Montgomery
Clay	Hefner	Moorhead
Clayton	Herger	Moran
Clinger	Hinchey	Morella
Clyburn	Hoagland	Murphy
Coble	Hobson	Murtha
Coleman	Hochbrueckner	Myers
Collins (GA)	Hoekstra	Nadler
Collins (IL)	Hoke	Natcher
Collins (MI)	Holden	Neal (MA)
Combest	Horn	Neal (NC)
Condit	Houghton	Nussle
Conyers	Hoyer	Oberstar
Coppersmith	Huffington	Obey
Costello	Hughes	Ortiz
Coyne	Hutchinson	Orton
Cramer	Hyde	Oxley
Crane	Inslee	Packard
Crapo	Jacobs	Pallone
Cunningham	Johnson (CT)	Parker
Danner	Johnson (GA)	Pastor
Darden	Johnson (SD)	Paxon
de la Garza	Johnston	Payne (NJ)
Deal	Kanjorski	Payne (VA)
DeLay	Kaptur	Pelosi
Dellums	Kasich	Penny
Derrick	Kennedy	Peterson (FL)
Deutsch	Kennelly	Peterson (MN)
Diaz-Balart	Kildee	Petri
DeLay	Kim	Pickett
Dellums	King	Pombo
Derrick	Kingston	Pomeroy
Deutsch	Klecza	Porter
Diaz-Balart	Klein	Poshard
Dickey	Klink	Price (NC)
Dingell	Klug	Pryce (OH)
Dixon	Knollenberg	Quinn
Dooley	Kolbe	Rahall
Doolittle	Kopetski	Ramstad
Dreier	Kyl	Rangel
Duncan	LaFalce	Ravenel
Dunn	Lambert	Reed
Durbin	Lantos	
Edwards (CA)		
Edwards (TX)		
Emerson		
Engel		
English (AZ)		
English (OK)		
Eshoo		
Evans		

Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schenk
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw

Shays
Shepherd
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Sundquist
Swett
Swift
Synar
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)

Tejeda
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Traficant
Tucker
Upton
Valentine
Velázquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weldon
Wheat
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zimmer

NAYS—4

Bishop
Hamburg

Hilliard
Watt

NOT VOTING—52

Abercrombie
Andrews (NJ)
Armey
Bacchus (FL)
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Barton
Brown (OH)
Byrne
Cooper
Cox
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dicks
Dornan
Fields (TX)
Ford (TN)
Fowler

Hansen
Hastings
Henry
Hunter
Hutto
Inglis
Inhofe
Istook
Jefferson
Johnson, Sam
Kreidler
Lancaster
Lightfoot
McCollum
McDade
McKinney
Miller (FL)
Mink

Olver
Owens
Pickle
Quillen
Ridge
Sanders
Skaggs
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Unsoeld
Whitten
Williams
Zeliff

□ 1727

Mr. BISHOP changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. TAYLOR].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 155, noes 221, not voting 54, as follows:

[Roll No. 113]

AYES—155

Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Geren
Gibbons
Gordon
Green
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Harman
Hayes
Hefner
Hinchey
Hochbrueckner
Holden
Hughes
Jacobs
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Klecza
Klink
Kopetski
LaFalce
Lambert
Laughlin
Lehman
Lipinski
Lloyd
Long
Mann
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mazzoli
McCurdy
McDermott
McNulty
Miller (CA)
Minge
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Murphy
Murtha
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)

Ackerman
Andrews (TX)
Applegate
Archer
Baesler
Barcia
Barlow
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bevill
Bilbray
Blackwell
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Bryant
Cantwell
Carr
Chapman
Clay
Clement
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
Dellums
Derrick
Deutsch
Dingell
Dooley
Durbin
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English (OK)
Evans
Fields (LA)
Filner
Fingerhut
Flake
Foglietta

NOES—221

Allard
Andrews (ME)
Bacchus (AL)
Baker (CA)
Ballenger
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bateman
Bellenson
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Billakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Brown (FL)
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Clayton
Clinger
Clyburn
Coble
Collins (GA)
Combest
Coppersmith
Cox
Crane

Crapo
Cunningham
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dixon
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards (CA)
Emerson
English (AZ)
Eshoo
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fazio
Fish
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Furse
Gallely
Gallo
Gekas
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Grams
Grandy
Greenwood

Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
Livingston
Lowey
Machtley
Maloney
Manzullo
Margolies
Mezvinsky
Matsui
McCandless
McCloskey
McCrery
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McMillan
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Michel
Mineta
Mollinari
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Myers
Nadler
Nussle

Oberstar
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Pickle
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Ramstad
Ravenel
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Sabo
Santorum
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano

NOT VOTING—54

Abercrombie
Andrews (NJ)
Armey
Bacchus (FL)
Baker (LA)
Barton
Brown (OH)
Byrne
Cardin
Cooper
DeLauro
Dicks
Dornan
Fields (TX)
Ford (TN)
Fowler
Hansen
Hastings

Henry
Hunter
Hutto
Inglis
Inhofe
Istook
Jefferson
Johnson, Sam
Kreidler
Lancaster
Lightfoot
McCollum
McDade
McKinney
Miller (FL)
Mink
Olver
Owens

Pelosi
Quillen
Ridge
Sanders
Skaggs
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Stark
Stokes
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Unsoeld
Waxman
Whitten
Williams
Yates
Zeliff

□ 1745

Mr. SPRATT, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mrs. MALONEY changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. DINGELL changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL ORDERS

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent today, following legislative business and any special orders heretofore entered into, the following Members may be permitted to address the House, revise and extend their remarks, and include therein extraneous material:

Mr. MACHTELEY, today for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOLOMON, today, March 30, 31, and April 1, 2, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 for 60 minutes each.

Mr. KIM, March 31 and April 1 for 5 minutes each.

Mr. TALENT, March 31 for 60 minutes.

Mr. MCCOLLUM, today for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER, today for 5 minutes.

Gunderson
Gutierrez
Hamilton
Hancock
Hastert
Hefley
Herger
Hilliard
Hoagland
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Huffington
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Johnson (CT)
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Klein
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kyl
Lantos
LaRocco
Lazio
Leach
Levin

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, for 60 minutes each.

Mr. MACHTELEY, March 30, 31 for 15 minutes each.

Mr. DELAY, today and on April 14 and 15 for 60 minutes each.

Mrs. BENTLEY, May 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27 for 60 minutes each.

Mr. HORN, today for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS, today for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARTLETT, today and March 30 and 31 and April 1 and 2 for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VOLKMER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL ORDERS

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following legislative business and any special orders heretofore entered into, the following Members may be permitted to address the House, revise and extend their remarks, and include therein extraneous material:

Miss COLLINS of Michigan today for 5 minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON on April 1 for 5 minutes.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois on April 1, 2, 4, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 for 5 minutes each day.

Mr. UNDERWOOD on April 30 for 30 minutes.

Mr. FAZIO for 60 minutes.

Mr. SYNAR on March 29 and 30 for 60 minutes each day.

Mr. LAUGHLIN on March 30 for 60 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY on March 30 for 60 minutes.

Mr. RANGEL on July 1 for 60 minutes.

Mr. MFUME on July 1 for 60 minutes.

Mr. MCCLOSKEY on March 30 and 31 for 60 minutes each day.

Mr. OLVER on March 30 and 31 for 60 minutes each day.

Mr. GONZALEZ on April 1, 14, 15, 19, and 26 for 60 minutes each day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

REQUEST FOR EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous ma-

terial in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extensions of Remarks":

Mr. OLVER.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER in two instances.

Mr. SARPALIUS in two instances.

Ms. HARMAN.

Mr. MCNULTY.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

Mr. GLICKMAN.

Mr. POMEROY.

Mr. CONDIT.

Ms. PELOSI.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to make a parliamentary inquiry under my objection.

That is, under the Extensions of Remarks, does it require unanimous consent for those to be entered into the RECORD?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes, it does.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I see.

□ 1750

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield on his reservation?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Chair, does that mean if an objection is heard to the extension of remarks, that the extension of remarks asked for would not appear in the RECORD? I would ask the Chair, is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VOLKMER). That is my understanding, correct. However, no objection was heard.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

TIME TO REFORM CONGRESS SO IT CAN ACT TO AID AMERICA'S YOUTH

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, this week the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families is going out of business.

Normally, temporary committees shut down when their job is done.

But according to the "Kids Count Data Book," which was released today by the Center for the Study of Social Policy and the Anne E. Casey Foundation, Congress' job on improving the lives of American kids and teens is far from done.

Kids Count documents in numbers what we in the select committee have tried to address in policy: That the de-

teriorating status of our Nation's teenagers has led to the increasing number of new families at risk.

High school graduation rates are down.

The number of births to single teens are up.

The number of teens who are surrounded by violence, in their homes, their communities, and schools are up.

It's time to reform Congress so that we can act for our kids. The way we are now organized, 13 of the 22 standing committees handle key issues that primarily affect our children. It's time to consolidate these issues, so that fewer committees have more power to act on behalf of our kids.

We cannot let another historic reform go by and forget families and children—again.

ALMOST HALF OF NEW FAMILIES VULNERABLE ADOLESCENTS FACE GREATER ADVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DC.—The fourth annual "Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being," a state-by-state report card on the condition of America's children, found that a staggering number of new families are at risk right from the start—a consequence of the deteriorating status of the nation's teenagers. The "Data Book" was released today by the Center for the Study of Social Policy and the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

The Kids Count New Family Risk Index measures the proportion of families who begin with the odds stacked against them because they face one or more of the following risks: the mother is under age 20 when she has her first baby; the mother has not completed high school when her first child is born; the parents of this first baby are not married. Of the almost 1.7 million new families started with the birth of a first baby in 1990, 45 percent were at risk for at least one of these reasons. Over half of all new families were vulnerable for one or more reasons in seven states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and South Carolina.

"Forty-five percent of our new families begin with one of more strikes against them; almost one-fourth, with two or more strikes; and more than one in ten begin with all three strikes," said Judith Weitz, Kids Count Coordinator at the Center for Study of Social Policy. "Each of these risks increases the chances that families will break up, be poor, or be dependent on public assistance and that their children will be neglected and fall behind in school."

The "Kids Count Data Book" devaluates the condition of children nationwide and state-by-state using ten measures of child well-being. Based on each state's national composite ranking, the following are this year's best and worst states:

Best: 1st, New Hampshire; 2nd, Minnesota; 3rd, Vermont; 4th, North Dakota; and 5th, Iowa.

Worst: 46th, New Mexico; 47th, Georgia; 48th, Alabama; 49th, Louisiana; and 50th, Mississippi.

"The alarming number of vulnerable new families is the tragic, but predictable, consequence of the deteriorating status of American teens," said Douglas W. Nelson, Executive Director of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. "Worsening high school graduation rates, increasing births to single teenagers, and widening exposure to community

violence and crime guarantee that a large number of our young adults will enter parenthood unprepared to raise their own children."

Among the report's findings:

Only 69 percent of all teenagers and 42 percent of Hispanic teens complete high school in four years. The on-time high school completion rate decreased in 37 states and the District of Columbia between 1985 and 1990. It decreased by 17 percent nationwide for Hispanic teens.

Five percent of American teens have no productive role in society—they aren't in school and don't have jobs, either in or outside of the home. Teen idleness has profound implications for delinquency, neighborhood stability, family well-being, and national productivity.

Almost 9 percent of all babies born in 1990–360,645 babies—were born to single teenagers. The rate of births to single teens increased in 44 states and the District of Columbia, between 1985 and 1990, representing a 16 percent increase nationwide.

Between 1986 and 1991, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased nationwide by 48 percent. Forty-four states and the District of Columbia also experienced significant increases. The arrest rate for male juveniles increased by 46 percent; for females, it increased by 57 percent.

Over 12,000 teenagers ages 15 to 19 died as a result of accident, suicide, or homicide in 1990. The teen violent death rate increased by 13 percent nationally between 1985 and 1990; increases were found in 36 states and the District of Columbia. The African-American teen violent death rate increased by 78 percent. Overall, most teens die in accidents. However, in 1990, twice as many African-American teens were murdered as were killed in an accident.

"The teens of today who are poorly educated and trained and who grow up surrounded by violence are likely to start their families before they are financially or emotionally prepared," said Weitz. "Unless we invest in children early on, we will continue to produce a lost generation of adolescents who, in turn, become parents of the next generation of children at risk."

According to Nelson, "The grim trends in this year's Data Book reflect the unmistakable failure of our human service and education systems to provide adequate supports for today's adolescents, particularly in low-income communities."

"Turning these numbers around will require a national commitment to provide more innovative, cost-effective responses to the needs of vulnerable children and youth. We need to reward and expand services that are effective and redeploy resources away from those that are not—we need to spend smarter," said Nelson. "Until policy makers and citizens take the steps and risks necessary to change the ways children and family services are oriented, delivered, evaluated, and financed, the number of new American families destined to fail will continue to increase."

The 1993 *Kids Count Data Book* was prepared by the Center for the Study of Social Policy and funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation as part of a joint effort to build a national commitment to improve the lives of vulnerable children and their families. KIDS COUNT projects in 37 states also produce annual state and local profiles of the status of children and families.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings,

who named the Foundation in honor of their mother. The nation's largest philanthropy dedicated exclusively to disadvantaged children, the Foundation awards grants to projects aimed at fostering public policies and human services reforms that meet the changing needs of today's children and families.

The Center for the Study of Social Policy is a non-profit research and policy analysis organization based in Washington, DC.

BEST STATE, WORST STATE

Measure	Best	Worst
Percent low birth weight babies.	Alaska	Mississippi.
Infant mortality rate	Maine	Georgia.
Child death rate	Massachusetts	Mississippi.
Percent of all births that are to single teens.	Utah	Mississippi.
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate.	Vermont	New York.
Percent graduating from high school.	Minnesota	Florida.
Percent teens not in school and not in the labor force.	North Dakota	Louisiana.
Teen violent death rate	Rhode Island	New Mexico.
Percent children in poverty	New Hampshire	Louisiana.
Percent children in single parent families.	North Dakota	Mississippi.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 107, COMMITTEE FUNDING RESOLUTION FOR 1993

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of House Resolution 107, the House committee funding resolution for 1993. While I wholeheartedly embrace the important need for effective operational streamlining within this body, I also fully subscribe to the proposition that Congress must be well-prepared to comprehensively tackle one of the toughest challenges facing our Nation now and in the near future—the spread of drug abuse and violence on the streets of America's major metropolitan areas. Unfortunately, House Resolution 107 falls somewhat short in providing the resources necessary to coherently address this pressing concern. I speak specifically of the obvious and disappointing exemption of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control from this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, although at the end of business today, the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control will cease to exist, the horrendous drug epidemic and the violence which accompanies it will certainly continue to flourish unabated throughout America.

As many of the Members of this Chamber are claiming credit for an important victory in the quest for congressional reform, many residents and their children in the heart of my district, on the West Side of Chicago, will remain fearful of the narcotics trafficking taking place on their street corners and school playgrounds. But do not misunderstand me. This fear is not just in the urban low-income communities, it is in rural communities, suburban communities, and throughout our land. As the coming months go by with Congress lacking a panel which holds broad oversight of the narcotics problems in our country, more and more young lives in the United States will be cut short or ruined because of the scourge of drugs and the allure of fast money. By allowing the select committee to sunset, the House is removing the most valuable congressional channel through which many more commu-

nities could have successfully voiced their ideas as to how to best combat this distressing problem severely threatening our future generations.

So while I commend my colleagues for their recognition of the American people's desire for change, I also urge Members on both sides of the aisle to not forget that, in positive and fundamental change, there is no room for absolute and total neglect. We must remain committed to providing a comprehensive forum within this body for addressing the terrible substance abuse crisis in our country as the 103d Congress progresses.

THE DANGER OF A HIGHER DEBT CEILING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, one of the problems that I and my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle have is that we are facing the largest tax increase in the history of the United States that has been proposed by President Clinton. In fact, it is not just the largest tax increase in the history of the United States, it is more than double, more than double the largest tax increase in the history of the United States. In fact, the tax increase that President Clinton has proposed totals over \$400 billion.

When we take that kind of money out of the collective pockets of the people of this country we hurt the economy dramatically. If we do not buy \$400 billion worth of products, they do not produce \$400 billion worth of products.

If the people of this country do not spend the \$400 billion that they are going to pay in taxes to the Government, they do not buy \$400 billion worth of products: cars, refrigerators, clothes, and other products.

If those products are not purchased, they are not going to be manufactured, because the manufacturers of cars and refrigerators and clothes and other products will not manufacture products that are not going to be sold.

When we stop producing products and we start cutting back on employment, because the assembly lines are not going to be going full tilt if they are not selling those products, that is what has always happened whenever we have had massive tax increases. Two years ago, 3 years ago, when we had the budget summit agreement of 1990, it had one of the largest tax increases in U.S. history, \$184 billion.

What did that lead us to? It led us to an economic recession. We saw unemployment go up, we saw production go down. We saw us lose in the trade war with our friends across the world, and that is the same thing that is going to happen again, only it will be worse.

In addition to just having a tax increase, the kinds of tax increases Presi-

dent Clinton is talking about are very onerous ones. The Btu tax, the energy tax he is talking about, we call it the big time unemployment tax, the Btu tax is going to add about 15 cents a gallon to jet fuel.

The airline industries tell us that will put many of them out of business. They are on the borderline right now. U.S. Air recently merged with British Airways, or had a contractual deal with them.

In addition to the airlines that may go out of business because of this huge increase in jet fuels, I have had many people come to me who are farmers who tell me that the cost of agriculture is going to be huge and it is going to put a lot of them out of business.

We have had foundries come to us and tell us it is going to put the foundry industry in a very difficult situation. They are already experiencing very difficult trade problems right now from competitors overseas. Many of them will go out of business.

The trucking industry is going to pay another 10 to 15 cents a gallon for fuel, and that will be added to the cost of refrigerators and cars and clothes that are transported around this country. That means that we are going to have an inflationary pressure on those products we buy.

That is not the problem that I want to talk about tonight. The problem that we want to talk about here tonight is that with all these huge tax increases, we are going to continue to see the national debt go up and up and up and up.

President Clinton has told us he is going to cut spending, but when we look at the proposals he sent to the Congress of the United States, we find that domestic spending is going to increase by about \$94 billion over the next 5 years; not go down, it is going to go up \$94 billion. He is raising taxes over \$400 billion and domestic spending is going to go up.

The only area he is going to be cutting is defense, and he is going to be cutting defense to the tune of about \$127 billion. That will cut into the muscle and bone of our defense capability at a time when there is a lot of uncertainty in the world: in former Yugoslavia, in Russia, in the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, the place we should be very careful about cutting, we can make cuts in defense, but we must not cut into the muscle and bone. That is the only place that President Clinton is making major cuts; huge tax increases, huge increases in domestic spending, and the only place he is going to cut is in the area of defense.

What are we going to be faced with? The projections are that the deficit, instead of going down, is going to go up over the next 4 to 5 years; maybe not as rapidly as it would have otherwise, but it is still going to go up.

In the next week we are going to be asked in this body to increase the debt ceiling by a quarter of a trillion dollars, and that is not for a very long period of time. In fact, we are going to increase the debt ceiling for 6 months by increasing the debt by \$250 billion. That is intolerable.

What we need to do if we are going to be talking about any change in our debt structure is to put a cap on Government spending and to get a balanced budget amendment that will control the spending in this body and the other body, and to get a line-item veto, so that the President will be able to line out those items which are wasteful.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I am happy to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I really thank the gentleman from Indiana for more or less sneaking in this special order by the hair on his head, because it is obvious that some groups in the Congress do not want Members of Congress to come within these Chambers and speak their minds.

In fact, there have been comments that some Members feel that having Members come to the floor of the House and speaking embarrasses them. I guess the truth embarrasses them. That is why the gentleman has come today to talk about the debt ceiling and to try to inform the American people what is going on this week, and try to lay out the program. I appreciate him bringing a special order on the debt ceiling, because I am not sure the American people really understand what we are going to be asked to do this week.

Let me try to put it in perspective, if the gentleman will give me some time to do that. As of April 7, we have been informed that the Government of the United States can no longer borrow money in order to carry on its spending programs unless we raise the debt ceiling. We are going to be a little over \$4.1 trillion in debt by April 7, in just a week, and so we are being asked to do a temporary debt ceiling increase, as the gentleman has said, to raise the debt ceiling so the Government can continue borrowing up until at least September 30, or something else may happen, something that I think is very sinister.

We have now what is called the Gephardt rule in our budget process. Basically what that means is the debt ceiling is sort of hidden into the budget. We passed the budget last week, and most people think that that is the budget for the United States. It is really a document of generalities and really is not the real spending and taxing that will go on in this House. That comes later.

Hidden into that budget, if we pass the budget, is that the debt ceiling will automatically go up permanently.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. By \$250 billion.

Mr. DELAY. I would say to the gentleman, no, by over \$1 trillion, because they know if we implement the Democrat plan, the Democrat tax and spend plan, that they may say the deficit is going down, but the debt, indeed, is going up by a minimum of \$1 trillion over the next 4 years, under the Democrats' plan, under the Democrats' plan.

There is no deficit reduction, any meaningful deficit reduction, in their plan, and even if we pass everything that President Clinton wants us to pass the debt will still increase by \$1 trillion.

We have two choices this week. One is a freestanding bill to do a temporary debt ceiling increase that will carry us through September 30, which is about actually \$255 billion in more debt between now and September 30. However, if the budget is passed, and we will not know exactly how long the debt ceiling will be for, but I suspect it will be for 3 to 4 years, and there will be an additional \$1 trillion of debt authorized for the spending of the United States.

□ 1800

That is unconscionable. There is no balanced budget amendment. There is no line-item veto. We have not even had spending-cut votes yet, and already they are talking about covering themselves to make sure that they can continue to borrow money and put our children and our grandchildren in debt.

Let me give a little background, if I may.

The Federal Government began with a public debt of about \$78 million in 1789. Since then the Congress has attempted to control the size of the public debt by imposing ceilings on the amount of Government securities that might be outstanding at any time.

These ceilings that we are talking about are specified in the Second Liberty Bond Act of 1917. Until 1941, there were separate ceilings on various types of debt. There is now one overall ceiling. The debt ceilings were most recently increased to \$4.145 trillion on November 5, 1990.

According to the latest estimates from the Treasury Department, the current debt ceiling will be reached by April 7, 1993. The Treasury Department is expected to have an April 1 auction of regular 52-week Treasury bills. Settlement from the auction would be made on April 8.

Secretary Bentsen has urged the Congress to act by March 26, to temporarily increase the debt ceiling to \$4.37 trillion, an amount which is estimated to cover Government borrowing through September 30, of this year. A higher, permanent extension is expected to be passed sometime before

September 30, perhaps as part of the budget reconciliation bill.

The House-passed budget resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 64, contains the following schedule for increasing the public debt: Fiscal year 1994, \$4,715,300,000,000; fiscal year 1995, \$5,076,800,000,000; fiscal year 1996, \$5,428,400,000,000; fiscal year 1997, \$5,776,300,000,000; and fiscal year 1998, \$6,141,400,000,000.

Thus, under the policies as outlined in the Democrat budget, the public debt will increase by over \$1.9 trillion, from \$6.141 trillion to \$4.145 trillion.

Between now and the next Presidential election—through the end of fiscal year 1996—the public debt will increase by almost \$1.3 trillion.

During President Reagan's first term, the debt ceiling was increased from \$935 billion to \$1,824 billion. That's an increase of \$889 billion.

Thus, President Clinton will increase the public debt 40 percent more than President Reagan did during his first term.

In 1978, Congress passed a law requiring a balanced budget by 1981. In 1985, Congress passed a law requiring a balanced budget by 1991. In 1987, Congress passed a law to require a balanced budget by 1993. In 1990, Congress passed a law to balance the budget by 1995. None of these laws have produced the intended results, because every time we get to the real crunch of the matter, and that is spending by our Government, we write a new law.

Since 1930, the Federal budget has been balanced only eight times. The last time the budget was balanced was 1969, 24 years ago. During the years in which the budget was balanced, Federal outlays averaged 16.2 percent of gross domestic product [GDP] and receipts averaged 17.5 percent of GDP.

According to the latest estimate by the Congressional Budget Office, outlays will be 23.5 percent of GDP this year and receipts will be 18.5 percent. This means Federal outlays are 46 percent higher today than they were on average during the 8 years in which the budget was in balance.

It should also be noted that defense spending is 38 percent lower today than it was on average during the 8 years in which the budget was in balance. During those 8 years, defense spending averaged 7.6 percent of GDP. This year defense is expected to be 4.8 percent of GDP.

Nondefense spending is 120 percent higher today than it was on average during the 8 years in which the budget was in balance. During those 8 years, nondefense spending averaged 8.6 percent of GDP. This year nondefense spending is expected to be 18.8 percent of GDP.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. If I might interrupt for just a moment, one of the things that these numbers do, I am sure, for people who are paying atten-

tion to this debate is kind of boggle the mind. But it took us over 200 years to get \$1 trillion in debt, over 200 years, and in the last 10 years we have gone to over \$4 trillion in debt. And according to the figures the gentleman just cited, by the year 1998 we will be at \$6.1 trillion.

What does that mean to the average family? I think that is what the American people are concerned about.

I think it will be higher than that. I think it will be around \$8 trillion. By the turn of the century many experts predict that it will be at \$18 trillion, but let us take it at \$6 or \$8 trillion. Right now one of the largest expenditures in the Federal budget is interest that we pay, which takes up about 20 or 22 percent of the total budget. If we get to \$6 or \$8 trillion in debt, we are going to end up with probably 40 percent of all spending being spent just on interest alone. That means that we will not be able to take care of not only the military, but Social Security, welfare, the infrastructure of the country, and a lot of other things.

What happens when that occurs? First of all, the people will be clamoring for these Government services. Now the Federal Reserve Board has the right by law, without any act of Congress, to print money to pay off the debt so they do not have to pay interest. They could print \$3 or \$4 trillion and put it out into circulation.

What would that do to people on fixed income, people who are senior citizens on Social Security, welfare recipients or a lot of other people, those who are retired and get pensions? What it will do is that the cost of your bread will go to maybe \$30 or \$40 a loaf, the cost of your milk would go to \$20 or \$30 a quart, the cost of gasoline would be \$4, \$5, \$6.

If you think that would not happen, look at Latin America today, look at Zaire today, look at Brazil today, look at Germany right after World War I. A lot of countries have had hyperinflation because the Government started printing money to pay off the public debt, and that is what will happen in our country, just like it has in every single country in history.

Before I yield back to my colleague, I want to tell Members that the President has proposed this year a dire emergency supplemental bill costing \$16 to \$19 billion to stimulate the economy and to create jobs. We call it a big-time, pork-barrel bill. They said there is no pork in it.

I just want to read to my friends who may be paying attention and my colleagues that this is just some of the things the President has in his stimulus package that are supposed to stimulate the economy. We think it just pays off a lot of big-city politicians that helped him to get elected.

Construct a new gymnasium, Auburn, AL, \$460,000; miscellaneous pool repairs

in Birmingham, AL, \$450,000; 70,000-square-foot community center with two gyms, indoor pool and outside ball fields, \$837,000 for land acquisition, \$5.25 million for construction in Huntsville, AL; indoor/outdoor fields, \$1,081,000 in Optimist Park in Huntsville, AL.

Historic preservation of the Orpheum Theater, \$3.5 million in Phoenix; a youth park for baseball, soccer, tennis, gym, roads, utilities, lighting, \$5.3 million in Jonesboro, AR.

Construct and improve civic center parking facility, \$4 million, Burbank; sports park, phase I, \$10 million in Fairfield, CA; Tyrrell Neighborhood Center, for construction \$3 million in Hayward, CA; 27,000-square-foot community recreation center with indoor pool, \$7 million in Los Angeles, CA; Hebborn Community Park, phase III, landscaping, irrigation, play equipment, picnic areas for \$2.305 million in Salinas, CA; seismic upgrade and architectural design for interior of historic art museum, \$6 million in San Jose, CA.

□ 1810

Community center construction, \$3 million, in New London, CT; civic center auditorium, 2,000 seating for sports and cultural performances, \$7 million in Boynton Beach, FL; a golf course in Daytona Beach, \$500,000; a beach parking garage, \$5 million, Fort Lauderdale; city administration building, a city administration building that ought to be paid for by the local taxpayers, \$20 million, in Miami, FL; repair historic wall around cemetery, \$2.5 million in Atlanta; gym replacement, \$4.5 million, in Atlanta; develop basketball facilities, \$150,000, in Saginaw, MI; fiber-optics communication system, \$1.1 million, Camden, NJ; performing arts center, \$15 million, Newark, NJ; a gymnasium, \$700,000, Perth Amboy, NJ; basketball and tennis construction, \$260,000, Teaneck, NJ; construction of one or two parking garages, \$23 million, Durham, NC; and it can go on and on and on and on, billions of dollars in pork-barrel projects for special Congressmen and big-city politicians as a payoff for the election.

They are calling that a dire emergency supplemental, and they are asking America to accept a \$230 some billion increase in the national debt to pay for this stuff.

Mr. DELAY. I think that is the point the gentleman makes and did make earlier, and what he finished with, I think, is very, very important here. All of those projects, all of that so-called stimulus package, is deficit spending. None of that spending, none of it, is paid for. All of it borrows money to pay for it. That is part of why we are raising the debt ceiling.

Another thing, if I could just take 2 minutes to finish my point, let me just say that, you know, it is amazing to

me how the Democrats revise history. They have bashed Reagan and Bush and bashed the last 12 years of economic history, and they try to turn everything around: the entire debt is Reagan's debt or Bush's debt, not owning up that they had a partnership in that, because the Democrats have controlled all of those 12 years, except for the Senate for a couple of years, this Congress, and they have to accept some responsibility for that.

But let us just go through it very quickly and compare what the Clinton plan proposes and what Reagan and Bush actually did. Under the policies adopted by President Bush, Federal revenues would increase by a cumulative \$690 billion above the inflation-adjusted 1989 level. Clinton's proposal would increase revenues by an additional \$277 billion over that.

Under the policies adopted by Bush in the 1990 budget agreement, Federal nondefense outlays would increase by a cumulative \$2.4 trillion above the inflation-adjusted 1989 level. Clinton's proposals would reduce nondefense outlays by only \$71 billion.

Under the policies adopted by President Bush, Federal defense outlays would decrease by a cumulative \$526 billion below the inflation-adjusted 1989 level. Clinton's proposal would reduce defense outlays by an additional \$112 billion, putting our security at risk.

President Clinton has said that his vision of change includes an additional \$186 billion in high-priority investment. However, what he fails to mention is the fact that President Bush increased real spending on these very same investments by over \$100 billion since 1989, a 43-percent increase after adjusting for inflation.

So from 1989 to 1993 in constant 1990 dollars, children's programs were up 67 percent, education and training is up 16 percent, Federal aid to States and cities is up 60 percent, infrastructure is up 32 percent, nutrition programs are up 72 percent, research and development is up 20 percent. These so-called investment programs grew at a real annual rate of more than 10 percent during the Bush administration; yet, the economy grew an average of 1 percent a year.

If Bush's \$100 billion increase in investment spending failed to solve our economic malaise, what reason do we have to believe Clinton's investments will be any more effective?

The Democrats often insist that balancing the budget cannot be accomplished without making Draconian cuts in programs like Social Security. However, such claims reflect a lack of careful budget scrutiny. For example, the Heritage Foundation has put together a list of program cuts which totals over \$600 billion over 5 years.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] has another list of spending cuts

which totals over \$430 billion over 5 years. The gentleman in the well, the gentleman from Indiana, has proposed freezing spending that would save hundreds of billions of dollars over 5 years.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. \$837 billion.

Mr. DELAY. \$837 billion, a very worthwhile effort. Even accounting for any duplication, together these two total over \$1 trillion.

The Democrat leadership insists that a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget is a copout. They claim that Congress already has the power it needs to balance the budget, and it has been said many, many times on the floor of this House that we do not need a balanced-budget amendment in order to gain control and have a little discipline in this House. That may be true. But it sure would be abundantly clear by now that in the absence of a constitutional amendment, Congress will never make those tough choices.

Congress has not only failed to balance the budget in 24 years, it has systematically passed and then ignored four separate laws requiring it to balance the budget. Since Congress has proven itself incapable of balancing the budget on its own, opposition to a constitutional amendment can only be based on a desire to avoid balancing the budget.

Here we are being asked this week to raise the debt ceiling so that this Government can go on borrowing money to take care of its spending habits, and I think that is outrageous. I hope Members of this House will vote against raising the debt ceiling, and I hope the American people will contact the Members of this House, Mr. Speaker, and urge them to vote against raising the debt ceiling unless, and at least, we get a vote on a balanced budget amendment and a real line-item veto, not some sham that they are going to bring down here on the floor of the House called enhanced rescission.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I want to thank my colleague from Texas, because he has taken the lead in pointing out some of the problems we have had with the huge tax increases and spending proposals by the Clinton administration. He has been a real leader in the fight to control Government spending and waste. I really appreciate his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from the great State of Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON].

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I am a freshman, and this will be my first debt-ceiling vote.

I have quickly found out there are many, many things up here I do not know, and there are many, many things that I am learning daily.

But one thing I am very certain of, and that is that I was not sent up here

by the voters of the Third District of Arkansas to conduct business as usual, and it seems to me that there are few things more characteristic of business as usual than another routine increase in the debt ceiling.

My understanding is we have increased it 32 times in the last 10 years. I think that epitomizes this kind of business-as-usual attitude; we rubber stamp the ceiling increases, and we treat billions and billions of dollars like it was monopoly money.

And so I have a question to those who would say that we are irresponsible in this, and that is: How can we in good conscience raise the debt limit when we have just, just as the gentleman from Indiana has accurately pointed out, just added \$16 billion in so-called emergency spending straight into the deficit without any consideration where that money is going to come from?

Now, I have read in the various newspapers that there are those who say it is irresponsible to hold the debt-ceiling vote hostage in exchange for a balanced budget amendment and a line-item veto vote. My question would be: Is it responsible to mortgage our children's future and pile billions and billions of dollars more of debt, public debt, upon their shoulders in the future? That does not seem responsible to me. Is it responsible to refuse, as we have continually done, to submit to the various States an amendment to the Constitution that would mandate a balanced budget and allow people to have their input on that through their various State legislatures? Is it responsible to vote down alternative budget proposals like that of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], that would have frozen Federal spending and allowed us to deal with this deficit? That does not seem responsible to me. Is it responsible to ignore the wishes of what we acknowledge are the vast majority of the American people who want a real line-item veto and want to have the President with that kind of authority? Is it responsible to raise the debt ceiling by a quarter of a trillion dollars without even grappling with these difficult questions?

I suggest that it is not, and between now and the next Presidential election, through the end of fiscal year 1996, the public debt will increase by almost \$1.3 trillion. I do not think that is deficit reduction. I do not think that is responsible.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

□ 1820

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I think that the figures that have been cited are very conservative. If you look back 10 years ago when we were at \$1 trillion in debt, and now it is \$4 trillion, nobody would have believed and nobody stated we would quadruple the national debt in the next decade.

And I predict we will not be at \$6 trillion in 1998, we will be at \$8 trillion or \$10 trillion at the rate that we are going.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BAKER of California. I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY] said, we continue to spend and spend and spend. Each program continues to grow.

What we are asking for this week is to raise the debt ceiling, reach into our kids' and our grandchildren's pockets and say, "We are going to have some Government today and we are going to enjoy and you are going to pay for it."

We just increased unemployment insurance, we allowed another 26 weeks, and everyone cheered in the Nation. Did they know that their grandchildren were going to pay for it? There was not one cent appropriated to pay for that. There were no cuts in the budget to pay for that. It was just another increase right onto the bottom line, the bottom line of debt, and then they have the nerve to come up here and say that we are going to increase the debt limit.

Now, I am only a freshman from California, but the people in California are smart enough to know that the recession is caused by too large a Government taking too big a bite out of the private sector. We need to put money back into the private sector to create real jobs, put those people to work, and then we will be flooded with revenue to the Federal Government.

The opposite does not work: Government does not create wealth, debt does not create wealth; it creates an obligation that must be paid by our children.

I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for enumerating all the programs of this Government that continue to grow.

And I would like to thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] for proposing a freeze because the only way we can force this House to prioritize its spending is to put a lid on it.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. That is right.

Mr. BAKER of California. To say that we will go no further than \$1.5 trillion in this year's budget.

Now it is up to this body to sit down and prioritize spending and live within its means.

I thank the gentleman for the time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman from California.

Let me just say, before I yield to my colleague from California, that it never ceases to amaze me that my colleagues on the Democrat side of the aisle and their President, President Clinton, continue to talk about increasing taxes to reduce the deficit instead of getting to the business of cutting spending. Before we should even talk about tax in-

creases, especially after the humongous tax increase we had just 2½ years ago, we should take a meat cleaver to the Government spending and the bureaucracy in Washington. But we never talk about that; we just talk about loading more taxes on the back of the American people, more than double the largest tax increase in American history. And we continue to mortgage the future of our kids and spend right on into the future.

With that I yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. I thank my friend from Indiana and appreciate this opportunity to join with all the Members here in expressing concern about raising the debt limit. This is the first time since I came to Washington where we had a clear and clean vote on it. Typically, it is done in a convoluted fashion. You do not really have an opportunity to speak directly to this issue.

The debate limit is raised sort of in the budget process, and I oppose the budget. But, happily, this time we get to talk directly to the issue.

You know, I have discovered, Mr. Speaker, that people here in Washington talk a lot about the deficit, but they really are not that concerned about it. They make political capital out of the debt, but they are not doing anything to reduce it. I think it is just a travesty that year after year after year we have these budget summits and increase people's taxes, and all that happens is that the debt, the annual deficit and accumulated debt, get worse. I just finished reading a book called "Bankruptcy 1995." I would commend it to all of you and to the people who would take an interest in the fiscal affairs of this country because this book starkly portrays the negative trends that are in effect in this country and have been in effect for a number of years.

I would like to just illustrate what has been happening with all of this budget summit talk. I am very disappointed in the Democrats who have constantly pushed this approach, but I am also disappointed in some Republicans who have gone along with it.

Frankly, both parties have their fingerprints, to one degree or another, on this terrible problem of the annual deficit and the cumulative national debt.

I remember how disappointed I was in 1982 when much of the good done by the 1981 tax cut was undone in 1982 by something called TEFRA, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act. We were promised that there would be, in return for the sacrifice of the American people, we would get budget cuts. Indeed, we were told that for a \$98 billion tax increase we would have spending cuts of \$31 billion.

Now, I should say, Mr. Speaker, to the Members here and for those who may be listening, that only in Wash-

ington can a cut be an increase; kind of like "Alice in Wonderland." When we talk about budget cuts, it is something less than what the projected increase was to have been.

So it is a little disappointing because in real terms it is always an increase. I do not think there has ever been since World War II an actual baseline reduction.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. If the gentleman will yield briefly, when TEFRA was brought to the floor of the U.S. House, I was just coming into the Congress, and they promised \$3 of spending cuts for every \$1 in tax increases, and it never materialized. In fact, we spent about \$1.50 to \$1.58 for every \$1 in new taxes. That has been the trend since even before that.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. It has been the trend, and I find it fascinating that they always order an immediate tax increase to take effect now and the spending cuts are never immediate, they are always promised, always down the road, except when we get close to where we think that road is going to lead.

Then we get a turn in the road, a new plan, and we defer the spending cuts.

Mr. EWING. If the gentleman would yield, I sometimes wonder about these new administrations and quick tax increases. Does the gentleman suppose that there is any possibility that they think the American people will forget this before the next election?

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Well, it makes you wonder: How dumb do they think the American people are? We have been hearing tax increases advanced in the name of reducing the budget deficit for over a decade now, and it has never resulted in any improvement in the deficit. Indeed, the deficit has always gotten worse after the tax increase.

Let me just illustrate this now: In 1982, here is the blue on this chart, the projected deficit, and the red is the actual deficit. It is nearly 2 to 1 in 1982. Then we come to 1984. We did a little better this time. 1984, look again, here is the blue, the projected deficit, and here in red is the actual deficit. Now, we wouldn't you think that in one of these we might see these reversed? No, the actual always outstrips the projected, it is always worse than what was planned.

Here is 1987, when Jim Miller was the budget director, he did a pretty good job in that year; not too much red. But the fact of the matter is the red again exceeds the blue. The actual budget deficit, even after the tax increases—by the way, in 1984 we had \$49 billion of tax increases, and we got all \$49 billion; we had \$110 billion in promised spending cuts, and we did not get a dime.

Then in 1987 we had \$28 billion, relatively modest tax increase, all things considered. We had \$49 billion promised in spending cuts; we got every dime of the tax increases and not one dime of spending cuts.

And then in 1989, well, this looks sort of like the 1982 projection; we got \$14.2 billion in tax increases, and we got nothing in the spending cuts, \$13.8 billion.

Now we will go to the big one, at least until the latest proposal, the big one in 1990. It did not take a genius to figure out that in 1990 a massive tax increase, I believe the largest single-year tax increase in U.S. history, that that would only fuel the desire for more spending. And that is exactly what it has done.

□ 1830

You can say that we have had 175 billion dollars' worth of tax increases, or will have had by the time this fiscal year is completed. That is far in excess of what the projected deficits were. In fact, the actual deficit, as you can see in 1993, is almost three times what the projected deficit was in the blue here.

For that reason, I react with dismay when once again, you know, how many of these have we gone through, this is the fifth one since 1981, beginning in 1982; so we had five of these little summits, some of them very big summits.

In every case, we violated our promise to the taxpayer to reduce spending, and in every case we kept our promise about the tax increases. So they have been very good about keeping half the promised, it is always against the taxpayer, but when we really talk about reducing spending, well, you know, that is down the road. We will get to that another day.

Now, look, once again, we are in 1993. President Clinton has come up with a plan. Here it is. Taxes, 359 billion dollars' worth of taxes, and look at the spending, \$140 billion.

Here is the thing I find most insulting of all. After we go through all this, after it has been proven, really, that tax increases only fuel the amount of spending that can occur they do not reduce the deficit, they expand the deficit, after we go through all this enormous hardship for Americans, this includes an energy tax on everybody, we all know what happened.

No economist believes that in this weak recovery, and by the way, in California which I represent, it is in a severe recession, the greatest recession since the 1930's, and no one believes that you can have this kind of a massive tax increase and not damage the economy.

We are going to have after 5 years of this tax increase, we are going to have an annual budget deficit of \$228½ billion, and these are using the President's figures.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Those are conservative, too.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Yes, the President is a conservative in this. That is like, well, here some of the folks in Russia referred to, that I would disagree with, as conservatives.

I certainly do not feel we have anything in common with them.

The fact of the matter is, this is disgraceful. We are going to hike people's taxes \$359 billion to end up in 5 years with an annual budget deficit of \$228 billion.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOOLITTLE. If the gentleman from Texas would like to comment on this, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DELAY. It is just amazing to me, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is presenting just a wonderful picture of what we are about to see.

Now, if we are just conservative, and we have all seen that the rule of thumb is for every dollar of taxes that you raise, \$1.58 as the gentleman from Indiana has said, we get \$1.58 of spending increases. If you just take the number there, and the gentleman has already portrayed that every time we project what the deficit is going to be, it is always bigger when we do these 5-year plans. If you just take that dollar and a half, for every dollar of taxes half again as much is going to be in deficit spending, then that would be \$180 billion on top of that \$228 billion is what you can probably look forward to in 1998 as the real deficit, which would be almost \$400 billion in deficits in 1998.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will let me interrupt, let me just say something.

Since the 1990 budget summit agreement was passed, the increase in spending as compared to taxes has escalated above the \$1.58. It is at \$2.70. Since 1990 when we had the budget summit agreement, for every \$1 in new taxes, we have spent close to \$2.70. So it has really gone up like a rocket.

I would just like to say that if that trend continues, this \$6 trillion projection of debt by 1998 is way short. I think it is going to be much more like \$8 or \$9 trillion, maybe even higher than that.

The other thing is, as my colleague, the gentleman from California has pointed out, is that time and again the spending cuts are always in the out-years.

Now, President Clinton is no exception. He has all these tax increases, and when you put the hidden fees in there, the Social Security tax and everything else, you are closer to \$400 billion in new taxes and fees; but he has all the taxes up front, and the spending cuts are in the fourth and fifth years.

Now, I would like to remind my colleagues, there are going to be two elections between now and when his spending cuts take place. You cannot bind the next duly elected Congress to the spending cuts we are talking about. So even if his plan were a viable one, which I seriously doubt, you are going to have two successive Congresses elected, and I promise you there will be major changes in not only the eco-

nomic outlook, but in those projections on spending and taxes.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DELAY. Are we not in the third year of the 5-year plan of the 1990 budget agreement and we are already changing it? Every time we do one of these 5-year plans, we never go past the third year.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. That is right.

Mr. DELAY. So what the gentleman is saying, we are going to raise all these taxes and get the promised spending cuts in the fourth and fifth years, and it will never happen.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. It will never happen, except in one area, and that is probably in the area of defense.

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I did not think a freshman Arkansas Congressman was going to get to talk with you all going like this.

What I would like to say is that we need to talk about this in simple terms. When the people in America reach the limit on their credit cards and the bank says you cannot borrow any more money, they have to do something. They can go if they want to and try to get another credit card, but it does not get them ahead. All they do is spend to the limit of that particular credit card.

What we have got to do as a Nation is we have got to say, okay, we are at the limit and we do not want to borrow any more, for two reasons. One is that it is wrong, and, two, we are going to miss the chance of discipline and to learn the lessons of the past administrations, spending too much, the past Congresses spending too much.

I believe that the people of America want us to set the example. I have filed a bill today asking for a 25-percent decrease in the budgets of our congressional offices and our legislative budgets. If we do that, that will be a savings of \$2 billion.

The important thing is we will be saying to the rest of the Nation that our credit card limit has been reached and we have got to turn and cut spending. There have got to be cuts in spending. Just like the people of America do, I want this Congress to do the same. It is only fair. It is real leadership and it is not playing the game that has been played for so long to our Nation's detriment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. I am going to finish up here and turn the time back over to the gentleman from Indiana.

As the previous speakers have observed, this is the Clinton administra-

tion's estimate of the annual budget deficit after 5 years of new taxes. It is \$228 billion per year.

Now, keep in mind, we looked at these charts, and the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from Texas were making these points.

The blue was the projected deficit in 1992. The red, twice the projected, was the actual.

The same story here in 1989, where the red is greater, almost more than twice what the blue is, where the actual deficit was actually outstripping it, and then, of course, should we be so unfortunate as to follow the pattern in this fiscal year, here our actual deficit is three times what the projected deficit was.

So as the gentleman from Texas I believe has observed, this \$228 billion could be more in the neighborhood of almost \$700 billion if we follow the 1993 pattern.

Mr. Speaker, let me just observe, we have major problems in Russia right now where inflation has raised up to about 100 percent a month. There is much speculation that the old hard-line Communists are going to return to govern that country. That is still the only country in the world that has the capability of annihilating this one.

We have major instabilities in what used to be Yugoslavia. If we get involved in any one of those things in a military fashion, assuming we are still capable of responding militarily at that point, you can imagine what that is going to do to the deficit. This country is ill-prepared for the times ahead. We are in a very unstable world. We do not even have the financial wherewithal to be sending troops around the world, and yet there is the high likelihood that such action may be indeed required, and it will make tremendously worse this problem.

□ 1840

Let me just observe, Mr. Speaker, that I am introducing tomorrow, with the cosponsorship of many, an amendment to balance the budget. I think it is vitally important. If we are going to have all of these tax increases and have to raise the ceiling on the debt, which I personally oppose, then I think this is the year to finally get people to come forward, and sign on and vote out a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution which has failed now in the House of Representatives by just a handful of votes, and this, of course, will require a three-fifths vote in order to pass any excess of outlays over receipts. It will require the use of actual receipts, not just estimates which can be played around with like they have been in the past. You cannot use receipts for borrowing to be applied to balance the budget, and there is one exception: In a declared war. Last one of these we had was World War II, and we did not have to balance the budget; so,

we are going to try and put a real strict set of guidelines on here, but one that is flexible enough to meet the changing exigencies that may be upon this country.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to end with a quote from Thomas Jefferson, a man whose philosophy should have been followed in this country and we would not be in the mess that we are in. He asked in his inaugural address a rhetorical question: What more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Here is the answer he gave:

A wise and frugal government which shall restrain people from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own industry and pursuits of government, and which shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread which it has earned.

When we hike the taxes by \$359 billion, we are taking from the mouth of labor, namely the people who work for a living, the bread which they have earned, and families are crumbling under this weight of Government imposed tax burden. We need to begin today to defeat the resolution to raise the debt ceiling, and pass the balanced budget amendment and get serious about cutting our spending, and with that I thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] for this opportunity.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE], my colleague, for all of the work that he has obviously done to bring this to the attention of his colleagues and to the Nation, and with that I will yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EWING].

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON]. I would just like to speak a moment to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE], my colleague, who has done an excellent job with these charts. It is certainly not strange to see them for Ross Perot has made these charts so popular, but the gentleman comes forward with great information, and I hope that the American people, or a great number of them, are listening tonight to see these charts, and to see visually the problem laid out before the people, and I congratulate him for that, and I congratulate you for the bill that you will introduce tomorrow, which I want to cosponsor because of the importance of having a sound fiscal policy, and I just want to congratulate you, and would the gentleman yield further for just a moment?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Sure.

Mr. EWING. I have just a few observations about what we are doing here tonight that I think are so important because I think the budget deficit is by far the greatest problem this country faces. Everything else that we try to address comes back to the fact that we have already spent the money and the

resources that we should be putting into the problems that this country faces.

I think that the leadership of this country, including our President, the leadership of this Congress, including the Speaker, should go out into the hinterland and talk to the people because they are now aware of this problem also, and I am afraid that the leadership of the Congress and this new administration, with their policies, are totally out of step.

I am not for new taxes, but I think the American people would support taxes if every dollar of it went to reduce the deficit. They are concerned that their country might not even be able to exist and everything that they have worked for, everything that they have gained, small farmers, small businessmen, widows who have a retirement, will be wiped away by the inflexible activity of this Government. And they ought to be mad about it, and, if we go out and talk to people in our districts, as I know my colleagues have, we will find that they are very agitated about it.

Our constituent said to me the other day, "Do we have to go down with our pitchforks and our knives to get Congress to listen?" I certainly hope not, but it certainly is a sobering fact that anybody would even suggest that they would have to do that to get the attention of this Congress.

I often think that the American people, the great bulk of them, must kind of feel like a parent who observes an adult child living the fast life, spending way beyond their means, and now they want to mortgage their home, or their business, or their farm for some other frivolous expenditure, and they know that in the end it is going to mean disaster for their family, for their children, for their way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my colleagues in their efforts here tonight. We must continue to bring this to the attention of the American people.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EWING] for his comments, and let me real quickly say that last year we brought a constitutional amendment to the floor to balance the budget, and I think seven of the sponsors of that got pressure from the leadership of this House, and they changed their vote even though they were sponsors. We would have passed the balance budget amendment last year except seven of the Democrat sponsors, because the pressure they received from the leader, the Speaker, changed their votes and did not even vote for a bill they were sponsoring, and the American people need to know that and put pressure on, on both sides of the aisle to get this balance budget amendment passed.

I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EWING].

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I think it is very plain to the people back home

that the Republicans are not going to pass the balance budget amendment. We need our colleagues on the Democrat side. Many of them support this and the reasonableness of it. We just need a good fair vote on it.

Let me just end by saying that I really appreciate my colleagues for participating in this special order tonight. We have not had an opportunity on the floor to talk about this increase in the debt ceiling. It has been kind of camouflaged, and since it has such a tremendous impact on the people of this country, it really needs to be discussed, and I appreciate all of the hard work of my colleagues in illuminating the issue. We have got to do what the American people want, and I think what the American people want, first of all, is to get at the business of cutting Government spending and Government waste. Then once that is accomplished, if we need to do other things to balance the budget, let us do it, but, first and foremost, we have got to shoot straight with the American people, and hiding things like this debt ceiling increases is not the way to do that.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert my statement on Greek Independence Day immediately after the special order of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

IN CELEBRATION OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY: A NATIONAL DAY OF CELEBRATION OF GREEK AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

(Mr. BILIRAKIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to rise today in this Chamber to honor those ancient and modern Greeks who offered the precious gift of democracy to the world.

This past week, people of Greek heritage and the Greek orthodox faith, along with freedom lovers the world over, celebrated the 172d anniversary of Greek Independence Day.

On March 25, 1821, the Greek people rose in rebellion, igniting a 7-year struggle for independence from more than 400 years of foreign domination by the Ottoman Turks. The series of uprisings touched off on that historic day soon led to a widespread revolution that quickly attracted international support and respect.

Mr. Speaker, the Greek people sought only the right to govern themselves, to determine their own future, to firmly grasp their destinies. There are few more precious rights than this, and it is one treasured no less highly around the world than it is here today in the United States.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to the ancient Greeks, who forged the very notion of democracy. Of course, our Founding Fathers drew heavily on this concept—on the political and philosophical experience of ancient Greece—in forming our Government and in drafting our Constitution and Declaration of Independence. These documents now will carry that message abroad again.

In many instances, that message will be delivered to individuals still struggling for freedom, still placing their lives on the line in their quest for democracy. It is my hope that these individuals will take inspiration not only from the ancient Greeks, but from the Greeks who rose in revolt in 1821 and persevered for 7 arduous years.

Theirs is a perfect example of the ability of mankind to overcome all obstacles—obstacles that often appear insurmountable—if the desire to succeed is strong enough. Theirs is an example that oppressed people throughout the world may look to and gain strength from in their struggle to overcome their oppressors.

The Greek war for independence was filled with remarkable events by many peoples in a common cause. The roles played by the philhellenes—friends of the Greeks—were instrumental to Europe's recognition of the importance of the struggle.

The legacy of Lord Byron remains indelibly inscribed in the history of the philhellenes. Byron's name—carved boldly into a column of the temple of Poseidon at Cape Sounion—is testimony to his brave words that awakened not only his home country of England to the plight of the Greeks, but France, Russia, and other nations, as well.

The pages of history speak as boldly of other philhellenes, too. The klephts swept down upon the invaders from their mountain strongholds. The sea captains of Hydra broke the Ottoman naval blockade of the Greek coast, and today, generations of Greek merchant seamen learn their trade appropriately at the Academy on Hydra.

It was all these people—and the Greeks themselves—this coalition if you will of like-minded individuals who saw clearly what was right and who followed the flag of freedom raised by a Greek orthodox priest that very special March day in 1821.

Mr. Speaker, in the American colonial period, during the formative years of what would be our Great Republic, no feature was more prominent than the extent to which Greek and Roman sources were cited by the Framers of the Constitution. The very basis of our Constitution derives from Aristotle and was put into practice in ancient Rome, in 18th-century England, and in the early State Constitutions, before it was given its national embodiment by the Convention of 1787.

The overriding appreciation was for Aristotle's sense of balance, since the delegates viewed the tyrant and the mob as equally dangerous. Indeed, both James Madison and John Adams emphasized what Aristotle had written in "the politics," that "the more perfect the admixture of the political elements, the more lasting will be the state."

Polybius, a leading authority on Greek city-states, also was of special interest to the framers of the Constitution. In his histories, Polybius wrote that the best governments consist of

one of three forms: kingly government, aristocracy, or democracy. Our own national experiment has shown us that, in fact, the best government is one that comprises all three.

The delegates in Philadelphia, of course, noted that the Executive represented the kingly power, the Senate the aristocratic, and the House the popular power.

Through the recognition of these processes, the idea of a separation of powers, a system of checks and balances, was instituted in American Government. Thus, as Polybius foresaw and wrote:

When one part, having Grown out of proportion to the others, aims at supremacy and tends to become too dominant * * * none of the three is absolute * * *.

It is the example of the ancient Greeks that we celebrate each March 25, that and the return of democracy to Greece on this day of glory for the Greek people. The spirit of democracy and of this day lives on in the defense of the principles for which so many of the free world's citizens have given their lives.

We in America feel a special closeness to the democratic ideal born in ancient Athens and fought for and secured by the Greeks and their allies centuries later. Only here in this Nation is this ideal defended so ardently.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the United States has come to Greece's Defense in the past. However, the Greek-speaking island of Cyprus is still torn in two after 19 years of an illegal Turkish occupation. More than 1,600 people are still missing in Cyprus since 1974 and 5 Americans are among them. Nineteen years, Mr. Speaker, is a long time to wait for the word of the whereabouts of a loved one.

Thousands of Greek-Cypriots have been displaced because of this illegal Turkish occupation. It is hard to believe that such a small and beautiful island could harbor so much hardship for its inhabitants.

I believe the United States Government can play a meaningful role in achieving a just and lasting solution to the problems on Cyprus. Therefore, today, I would like to formally ask the new administration to keep a settlement on Cyprus as a front-burner issue.

Also, Mr. Speaker, Greece itself confronts a crisis of its own today. A long-simmering crisis inflamed by the recent break up of Yugoslavia. The southern most region of Yugoslavia has decided to use the Greek name "Macedonia" to identify themselves. Mr. Speaker, the use of this Greek name to identify this region is unacceptable. Some may not appreciate the very real dangers in this, so I would like to explain them.

Over the past few months my office has been presented with material from various organizations explaining why the name Macedonia should not be used to identify this region. The American Hellenic Institute has put out a list of 25 reasons why it is not in the interests of the United States to recognize the Skopje Regime under the name of Macedonia. I would like to mention just a few of them.

The first is the usage of Macedonia as a nationality. This was an invention of Marshal Tito in 1944. Tito, the Communist dictator of Yugoslavia, created a false Macedonian ethnic consciousness among his South Slavic citizens for a number of reasons, including his campaign against Greece to gain control of

Greece's province of Macedonia and the major port city of Salonika.

Second, the Balkan region seems always to have been a troubled one. During Greece's civil war, one should not forget that Tito's and Stalin's action in this region resulted in the deaths of more than 50,000 Greeks. Some 685,000 Greeks were left homeless, not to mention the 25,000 children that were kidnapped. The Skopje regime, which is still in power today, and its communist leadership were in the forefront of Tito's efforts against Greece.

The United States opposed the use of the name Macedonia by Tito in 1944, this policy should remain in effect today as well. In a circular airgram dated December 26, 1944, then Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., stated:

This Government considers talk of Macedonian "Nation," Macedonian "Fatherland," or Macedonian "National consciousness" to be unjustified demagoguery representing no ethnic nor political reality, and sees in its present revival a possible cloak for aggressive intentions against Greece.

The approved policy of this government is to oppose any revival of the Macedonian issue as related to Greece.

Mr. Speaker, since 1945, Skopje has mounted a propaganda campaign against Greece claiming all of Macedonia for the so-called Macedonian people. However, there is no such ethnic group. The people who live in this region speak a Slav dialect. Serbs say that these people are Serbs, Bulgarians say they are Bulgarians. The ancient Macedonians, Mr. Speaker, were Greek, and they spoke Greek. All historical and archaeological evidence proves this point.

The United States must not be swayed by conciliatory statements of the current president of the Skopje government, Kiro Gilgorov, former Communist Party apparatchik and Tito protegee.

It should be noted that while President Gilgorov was in the United States last spring with reassurances that his government had no expansionist aims, Skopje's propaganda campaign against Greece continued.

This included commemorative bank notes depicting the famous White Tower, a Greek monument located in Salonika. Also, maps of Macedonia were published there, maps encompassing one-fourth of mainland Greece.

While the current conflict in the Balkans has brought this situation to national attention, Skopje's propaganda long precedes the breakup of Yugoslavia. In August 1992, its parliament voted to appropriate the Vergina star—a uniquely Greek symbol—as its emblem.

Mr. Speaker, this issue runs even deeper than just the historical importance of a name, though. Names can have a powerful significance—they can be used for territorial claims and interference in the internal affairs of one's neighbors. This is the fear of Greece and other nations in the Balkans.

Mr. Speaker, on April 27, 1992, I brought this issue to the White House in a letter. I also signed a second, joint letter to then-President Bush. This letter was signed by more than 140 Members of this body and the Senate asking the President to maintain his policy of withholding recognition of the area until the con-

cerns of Greece and the other nations involved are resolved.

I now urge President Clinton to maintain President Bush's policy. Recognition of the Skopje regime under the name Macedonia will prove destabilizing for the region and harmful to United States interests.

I ask my colleagues today to stand behind Greece on this very important issue. Our assistance could prove to be a peacekeeping force in this area wherein so much hardship exists.

Democracy is a goal worth the effort in ensuring its peaceful attainment. Indeed, in these very special times when democracy and freedom continue to blossom and grow around the world, we should reflect on the democratic principles offered by ancient Greece.

Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate together with Greece in order to reaffirm the democratic heritage that our two nations share so closely. These principles are not uniquely Greek or American, but they are our promise to the world—and they form a legacy that we cherish and have a responsibility to protect and defend.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join my colleagues once again in commemorating Greek Independence Day. March 25 is the anniversary of the day when the Greek people rose up and launched the revolution that would end 400 years of oppressive Turkish occupation.

March 25 was not chosen accidentally as the day on which to launch the revolution. It was chosen because on this day at an Orthodox monastery in the rugged hills of Patras, Greece, an elderly bishop emerged carrying a sacred icon, an embroidered image of the Virgin Mother of God, which with that holy man's blessing became the banner of the Greek revolution. Therefore, this indeed is a double holiday, being the Feast of the Annunciation of the Greek Orthodox Church.

With the Greek revolution, democracy and freedom once again returned to the land that gave these ideas birth over 2000 years ago. This contribution is just one of the gifts that is the Greek legacy to our Western civilization.

I join my colleagues in extending warm greetings to the Greek people as well as Americans of Greek descent who celebrate this date. Although this day is sacred to all Greeks, it is especially important to the Greek-American community in Baltimore, where the Greek Orthodox Cathedral is named in honor of this day.

That cathedral is where my husband and I were married, and I take special pleasure in extending greetings to the members of Baltimore's Annunciation Cathedral and to its pastor, the Very Reverend Constantine Monios, and its assistant pastor, the Reverend Louis Noplos.

The Greek people have a long tradition of friendship with the United States. Although today we recall a joyous occasion, I would also take this opportunity when the world's eyes are once again on Greece to urge the administration and this Congress to pay added attention to the thorny issues with which the Greek people need and deserve our help.

First, we must renew efforts to end the tragic and illegal Turkish occupation of Cyprus. And second, the United States must make it

clear to the leaders of Skopje in former Yugoslavia that the name Macedonia is Greek, and no other nation-state dare find itself masquerading under that name.

Again, congratulations to the people of Greece and Greek-Americans on the occasion of their revolution and of the rebirth of democracy in their native land.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of Greek Independence Day.

Thursday, March 25, 1993, marked the 172d anniversary of Greece's declared independence from nearly 400 years of oppression by the Ottoman Turks. In 1821, the Greeks began an 11-year struggle to regain their autonomy after centuries of foreign rule and persecution, which included loss of religious freedom and educational rights. Ultimately, Greece's liberty prevailed.

The relationship between Greece and the United States is based upon both countries' commitment to democracy. As the pioneers of "rule by the people" government, the ancient Greeks provided the foundation upon which our own Founders based our declaration of freedom. The relationship proved reciprocal when the Greeks looked to the United States as the model for rebuilding their democratic government in 1821.

The connection between Greece and the United States extends beyond history and into the present. Over 3 million Greek-Americans live in the United States, contributing positively to our society. Through the years, Greek cultural and religious contributions have enriched America's own diversity. Greek-American accomplishments include accolades in the sciences, the arts, medicine, and government. The Greek community plays a particularly vital role in the city of San Francisco's diverse population. In the past 35 years, for example, San Francisco has enjoyed the leadership of two Greek-American mayors.

As we in Congress celebrate national independence and democracy with our Greek brothers and sisters, it is appropriate to reiterate our support of an unoccupied, unified Cyprus and to commend Greek-Cypriots for their dedication to a peaceful settlement of the island's armed conflict, in spite of the continued refusal of Turkish-Cypriots to reach a resolution. It is also fitting today to emphasize our commitment to the people of Greece to continue their lives in the security of peace and freedom.

We must continue to stand by Greece as she has stood by us. Greece is one of only four countries that has united with the United States in every international world conflict since World War I. An untiring ally, the nation of Greece offers us a strategically critical naval base on the island of Crete and a trusted friendship in NATO. The United States and Greece constitute a strong partnership built and fostered upon the principles of democracy.

With much pride, we should all celebrate the enduring relationship between our two countries.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate Greek Independence Day and reflect upon the true significance of this important occasion. The United States and Greece have a richly intermingled heritage which is truly what we celebrate.

Our tradition is derived from the original Greek traditions. It is the ancient Greek's magnificent principals of democracy upon which the United States was founded and has flourished for over two centuries. Today the democracy of the United States is a beacon to the world. In 1821, when the indomitable Greek spirit overcame the rule of the Ottoman Empire, and Greece secured its long sought independence, Greece looked to America as a model on which to reestablish the democracy and freedom it cherished. Through the years the United States and Greece have enjoyed an abiding and loyal friendship.

Democracy is the most noble ideal of government in the history of civilization. It is a bright light to millions who aspire to its promises of equality and freedom. On this day we celebrate the independence of Greece and the enduring achievements of democracy. We also recognize that the United States has been enriched by Greek-Americans who have contributed enormously to all facets of our modern society.

On this the 172d anniversary of the beginning of the revolution which restored democracy to Greece, I salute our friend and ally Greece. Zeto e Hellas.

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 172d anniversary of the revolution which freed the Greek people from the oppressive rule of the Ottoman Empire.

Today, I am pleased to join my colleagues to recognize March 25 as Greek Independence Day and to pay tribute to the strength and courage exhibited by the people of Greece in their countries of struggle toward that independence. Theirs was a battle that did not end with freedom from the Ottoman Empire in 1829. The Greeks would be forced to make courageous stands against both the Nazi legions in World War II and again in the late 1940's when the tide of communism was first rolled back.

The people of Greece, with their love of freedom and their undying devotion to democracy, have given all those struggling to overcome domination a great source of inspiration. Few nations have had to struggle harder or more often to preserve their liberty, and few have contributed more to modern Western civilization than Greece. I want to emphasize the fact that those of us in this Chamber now stand as Members of a body of Government founded on the very democratic ideals and principles conceived by the great Hellenic philosophers and statesmen.

In recognition of the patriotism of those who have battled to achieve and preserve Greek independence, we salute our friends in Greece and our many fine Greek-American citizens.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my good friend the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BILIRAKIS] for taking this special order today to enable us to recognize Greek Independence Day. Since 1987, March 25 has been officially designated as Greek Independence Day. On this day, the people of the American democracy pause to honor those who gave the very concept of democracy to the world.

March 25, 1993, marks the 172d anniversary of Greece's declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1821. It was on this day that the revolution began which even-

tually led to Greece's freedom in 1829 after nearly 400 years of rule from Constantinople.

The connection between the United States and Greece extends into antiquity to the ancient Greeks, of whom Thomas Jefferson said, "We are all indebted for the light which led ourselves out of Gothic darkness." And it was to the American Revolution that Greek Intellectuals turned centuries later, translating our Declaration of Independence into Greek and using it as their own.

In the succeeding years, the relationship between our two peoples has grown only closer. In the early 1900's, Greek immigrants came to the young United States seeking political freedom and economic opportunity.

In the 20th Century, Greece has been one of only seven countries that has fought on the side of the United States in every major conflict. It was to assist Greece in its efforts to repel the Communist onslaught after World War II that President Truman inaugurated the concept of U.S. assistance which grew into the Marshall plan. Today, Greece is a vital part of NATO and a key member of the Western alliance.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues today in this special order honoring Americans of Greek descent and the nation to which they trace their roots.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support today's special order in recognition of Greek Independence Day, March 25, 1993.

This day is a celebration of the 172d anniversary of the beginning of the revolution which freed the Greek people from the Ottoman Empire. On this day we are reminded of our own indebtedness to Greece, for it was with the Greeks that the idea of democracy was born. As Thomas Jefferson once wrote, " * * * to the ancient Greeks * * * we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves out of Gothic darkness."

Democracy eluded Greece and its people for nearly 400 years—from the fall of Constantinople in 1453, until Greece declared its independence in 1821, and finally gained its freedom from the Ottoman Empire nearly 10 years later.

This day is a celebration of when Greece launched its struggle for emancipation in 1821. It is a tribute to the courage, determination, and perseverance of the Greek people, and to their love of and commitment to freedom and democracy. Greek Independence Day is a symbol of the mutual respect and shared values between our two countries.

I am honored to participate in this special order. I commend the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. BILIRAKIS], for calling the order, and I thank my colleagues for their involvement.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, in 1839, 154 years ago, the government of the young Greek state declared March 25 as a national holiday, celebrating independence. Tomorrow, those of the Greek Orthodox Church and of Greek heritage celebrate both religious enlightenment and independence with great love and respect.

The religious celebration is the Day of Evangelismou, or the day on which the message of Christendom was spread throughout the world. The call for Greek independence also rose on this most auspicious day. In

1821, a priest, Father Germanos, raised the flag of independence that led Greece out of 500 years of oppression by the Ottoman Empire. Nine years after this valiant action Greece became free at last from the clutches of Ottoman rule. As a Greek-American and a staunch believer in democratic principles, I recognize with great pride the 172d anniversary of this triumph for democracy.

During the arduous struggle for independence one nation—America—was steadfast in its commitment to an autonomous Greek state. The flow of democratic principles between these two nations has a long and remarkable history. Thomas Jefferson, when writing the Declaration of Independence, drew heavily upon the principles of democracy forged in ancient Greece. When Greece made its bid for independence, it turned to the United States Declaration of Independence, which was translated into Greek and adopted as the Greek Declaration of Independence. Democracy was turning home.

For many Greek-Americans it is the Greek Fourth of July, and is reflected upon with the same enthusiasm and commitment to democracy as is experienced here at home. March 25th is a day of pride for all who embrace democracy, as a means of government of the people, by the people, for the people. As a Greek-American I wish to continue the tradition of celebrating this day as an expression of my admiration for those who long ago had the courage to believe in democracy.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Greek-Americans everywhere who celebrate the 172d anniversary of Greek independence on March 25, 1993.

As you know, Greece is the birthplace of democracy—the fundamental political principle that gave birth to both our nations. Our Founding Fathers were influenced by the Greeks' philosophical ideas.

Just as the ancient Greek philosophers inspired the Founders of the United States, it was our Declaration of Independence that modern day Greeks used as the model for theirs. In the 1820's when the Greeks fought the Ottoman Empire for their independence, they were inspired by the American revolutionaries who threw off British rule in the previous century. Indeed, many volunteers from various localities in the United States sailed to Greece to participate in the revolution. After winning its independence, Greece became an ally of the United States and continued to be our partner throughout the 20th century, fighting on the side of the United States in every international conflict.

I would like to pay special tribute to the Greek-Americans in my congressional district. Many Greeks who immigrated to the United States in the early 1900's settled in my congressional district in New York City where the Greek community, in Washington Heights, was incorporated in 1931. Tsolainos Goulondris Greek Orthodox School of Saint Spyridon was established in Washington Heights in 1933. It is the center for the Greek community and runs the Greek Independence Parade, which will take place on Sunday, March 28.

Greek-Americans have been very successful not only in my congressional district, but throughout the United States. Among those who have distinguished themselves in the po-

litical arena are: U.S. Senator PAUL SARBANES of Maryland, Congresswoman OLYMPIA SNOWE of Maine, Congressman GEORGE GEKAS of Pennsylvania, Congressman MICHAEL BILIRAKIS of Florida, former Members of Congress John Brademas of Indiana, Nick Galifianakis of North Carolina, Peter Kryus of Maine, Gus Yatron of Pennsylvania, Nick Mavroules of Massachusetts, and former U.S. Senator and Presidential candidate Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts.

As we join the Greek-American community in celebrating this momentous occasion, we are honoring not just a day, but the Democratic ideals that have made both our countries great.

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, March 25, 1993, marks the 172d anniversary of the revolution that freed the Greek people from almost 400 years of rule by the Ottoman Empire, which dominated Greece from the fall of Constantinople in 1453 until the declaration of independence in 1821.

I am pleased to support a resolution commemorating and celebrating the event sponsored by Congressmen MICHAEL BILIRAKIS, STEPHEN NEAL, JOHN PORTER, JACK REED, and ROBERT TORRICELLI, and I commend them for offering it.

The United States has long enjoyed a warm and close relationship with Greece and its citizens. Our system of government owes a heavy debt to ancient Greek philosophers, and in turn, the United States system was a model for the Greek declaration of independence in the 19th century.

I have a particularly strong appreciation for the contribution Greeks have made to the United States and to the world from the time of their independence. Perhaps the best known Greek politician in the country, Paul Tsongas, who represented my hometown of Lowell for two terms until running for the Senate in 1978, is a model for public servants at all levels of government. I join my colleagues in congratulating the Greek people on the anniversary of their independence.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I join my colleague, Mr. BILIRAKIS, in observing the 172d anniversary of the beginning of Greece's struggle for independence. Today, we observe Greek Independence Day, a celebration commemorating both Greek and American democracy.

Two thousand years ago, the Greek philosopher Pericles proclaimed, "Our Constitution is called a democracy because power is in the hands not of a minority but of the whole people." * * * What counts is not membership of a particular class, but the actual ability which the man possesses."

These principles of justice and equality had an undeniable influence on the formation of our American democratic system. Jefferson and Mason, students of the ancient Athenian democracy of Pericles, championed one of the first human rights documents in history, the Bill of Rights. Madison and Hamilton, also students of Pericles, were instrumental in developing the Federal structure of our government.

Inspired by the United States' Declaration of Independence from Great Britain 45 years earlier, the Greeks in turn began their 11-year struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1821. Led by then-President James

Monroe, many Americans supported and even participated in the Greek revolutionary war.

During World War II, American and Hellenic forces again joined together as part of the Allied effort to preserve democracy. Over 600,000 Greeks died in that war, 9 percent of the total population of Greece.

Greek freedom faced yet another threat during the struggle against dictatorial rule in the late 1960's and early 1970's. As then-chairman of the United States Committee for democracy in Greece, I was delighted when Democratic government returned to that country. However, seeing the birthplace of democracy ruled by dictators reinforced my own conviction that democracy is not an accomplishment, but an ongoing process which must be guarded constantly by the people.

America's longstanding relationship with Greece is not only reflected in our historical ties, but also in the contributions Greek-Americans have made to our society. Many skilled and prominent Greek-American civic leaders, doctors, scientists, church leaders, entertainers, and athletes have helped to shape American life.

As we join together today to celebrate the independence of the Greek people, I urge my fellow Americans to continue to work together to preserve and uphold the democratic ideals of the Greek philosophers. Let us never cease from our struggle for freedom and democracy here and abroad.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues and the Greek community to celebrate the 172d anniversary of Greek Independence Day.

Throughout the years, the history of the United States and the history of Greece have been intertwined. It is in ancient Greece that our democratic principles were forged. The notion that the ultimate power to govern belongs in the hands of the people is the bedrock of American political society. Thomas Jefferson himself stated, "to the ancient Greeks * * * we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves out of Gothic darkness."

In addition, our system of checks and balances can be traced to ancient Greece. The safeguards keeping one branch of government from dominating the others have helped prevent the emergence of tyranny and preserved our democracy.

In turn, it is the United States that inspired the Greeks as they valiantly struggled to free themselves from the Ottoman Empire. Since then, the two nations have fought side by side to preserve and protect these cherished freedoms. During World War II, the Greeks paid dearly to help defeat Hitler and roll back fascism.

The ideals of ancient Greece are once again demonstrating their transforming power. In my office I have a globe that is only a few years old; however, it is terribly outdated. It is outdated because people around the world have stood up and demanded freedom and democracy. Oppression is on the run in many places where it has held sway for many decades. All of these wonderful changes can be traced to the democratic principles of ancient Greece.

I am confident that the United States and Greece will continue to lead the international community as we begin this new era of free-

dom and prosperity. During this period of transition, it is especially important that the current borders and territorial integrity of Greece be respected. I also look forward to working with the Greek community in Michigan which has added so much to the character of the Great Lakes State.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of this year's House resolution commemorating Greek Independence Day, I am very pleased to join my colleagues in honoring this day, and I thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BILIRAKIS] for his efforts in sponsoring the resolution.

March 25 is a special day for Greeks and for all the friends of Greece around the world. On this day in 1821, the people of Greece began their successful struggle to expel the repressive Turkish regime which had occupied the Greek nation for over 400 years. Eventual Greek reunification only came after a long, hard-fought struggle, but the people of Greece made countless sacrifices because of their commitment to freedom and their love for their culture and religion which had been stifled by the Ottoman Empire for centuries.

Since that time 172 years ago, the independence of Greece has been repeatedly challenged, both by external and internal forces. But today, Greece stands proudly as a completely free and independent nation guided by the same democratic principles that were born in that land thousands of years ago.

The United States and Greece are old friends and allies. Our nations and people are bound by values, interests, and a common political heritage. The democracy we so cherish began in Greece a millennia ago. Ancient Greek ideals of freedom fueled our own struggle for independence. The success of our revolution and our young democracy helped inspire Greece's effort to forge a modern nation in 1821.

Today, millions of people around the world are also inspired by the eternal values and aspirations that we commemorate by honoring Greek independence. But from the Greek historical experience, as well as from our own, we know that it will not be an easy nor a quick transition to freedom and democracy. The Greek struggle lasted 8 long, hard years. It could take that long in many of the struggling democracies throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the United States and Greece have a special bond of friendship in the values and the history that our nations share. That bond is now a shining example to the world's fledgling democracies. I join with my colleagues once again in honoring the independence of a country, and a people, that have inspired us all.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a special day to the city of Chicago's Greek community and to all those of Greek heritage across this Nation—the commemoration of Greek Independence Day.

Once again, we celebrate the anniversary of the start of Greece's struggle for independence. After many years of domination, Greece was finally able to separate itself from its Turkish oppressors.

The Greek community is rich in tradition and has added in numerous ways to American heritage, most of all by giving us the political and philosophical foundation for our demo-

cratic government. Today, I join with my colleagues in saluting the Greek community for its courage and its many contributions that have enlightened American culture.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to cosponsor the resolution, House Joint Resolution 10, which designates March 25, 1993, as Greek Independence Day: A national day of celebration of Greek and American democracy.

Greek Independence Day is not just a celebration for the people of Greece or Greek-Americans. It is a celebration for all Americans because it symbolizes the beginning of a relationship between the world's first democracy, Greece, and the world's greatest democracy, the United States of America.

As we all know, March 25, 1993, marks the 172d anniversary of the beginning of the revolution that freed the Greek people from the Ottoman Empire. History records the oppression and struggles of human liberty to which the Greeks were subjected during the period prior to the revolution. Over the course of modern history, Americans and Greeks fought and died together in three wars.

Throughout the United States and especially in the Sixth District of North Carolina, Greek-Americans have made large contributions to our culture and society. I have personally experienced many of the wonderful festivals and celebrations which Greek-Americans in my district celebrate annually.

As we celebrate Greek Independence Day, we affirm the bonds between our two nations. I am proud to be a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 10 and urge all Americans to join in activities to salute the Greek people and their contributions to world history.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in celebrating the 172d anniversary of the independence of Greece from the Ottoman Empire. This day has been billed as a "National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy" and it truly is a celebration of the bond between the two nations.

As Harvard historian Bernard Baylin makes clear in his award winning book "The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution", Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Washington, and the other Founding Fathers of the United States studied the Greek classics and were very familiar with the tenets of ancient Athenian democracy and Greek history. The Founders read from and quoted Demosthenes, Aristotle, and Polybius, and writers of political tracts before, during, and after the American Revolution often took the pseudonyms of ancient Greeks.

While American patriots of the middle and late 18th century learned classical Greek so they could acquaint themselves with the principles of democracy which had been invented and refined in Athens more than 2,000 years before, the fire of freedom and democracy which was their heritage and birthright never stopped glowing within the Greeks. In almost every generation since the fall of Constantinople on May 29, 1453, Greeks had revolted against their Turkish rulers. While these revolts were brutally repressed, the hope and vision remained.

On March 25, 1821, a band of Greeks began another revolt that was to end very differently than the struggles of their forefathers.

From the beginning the War for Greek Independence was a war of the people. As the Greek-American newspaper puts it

When sectional, political or social rivalries, incompetent leadership, personal ambitions, treachery and betrayals almost ended the national struggle, the masses of people saved their Revolution from collapsing. For eight years, the *Jaos*, the ordinary people of Greece, exhibited extraordinary courage, strength and endurance. They never surrendered to the Turks or to fear and despair.

During the Greek War for Independence—begun a mere 45 years after the American colonists declared independence in Philadelphia—the Greek freedom fighters took inspiration from an understandable source, the United States Declaration of Independence, which is reported to have been circulating freely among the Greek troops. In many ways, the drafting of the Declaration of Independence and the emergence of democracy in North America in 1776 is a continuation of the process begun in the Athenian agora at the foot of the acropolis over 2,000 years ago.

The occasion of the 172d anniversary of Greek independence is also an appropriate time to reflect on the trend toward democracy in the modern world. The past 3 years have seen the greatest expansion of freedom in history. Over one-third of the nations on earth, encompassing nearly 30 percent of the world's population, have consciously decided to alter their political systems in favor of more open and democratic forms of government. Freedom House, a New York based human rights monitoring group, now counts an all time high number of nations it designates as free. The ideals of democracy developed in Greece 2,000 years ago and the example of United States democracy based on the Greek model are directly responsible for this transformation of so many nations to freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, for calling this special order and I am pleased to extend my congratulations to the people of Greece and the Greek diaspora. I urge all Members to take this opportunity to reflect on the history of democracy and to also reflect on the future of democracy and America's obligation to promote government by the people the world over.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate an important event to Greeks and Americans alike, Greek Independence Day. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 10, legislation commemorating this important event.

On this day, 172 years ago, the State of Greece declared its independence from the Ottoman Empire. This date is significant to Greeks and Greek-Americans for it commemorates the anniversary of Greece's long struggle to gain freedom after 400 years of foreign Turkish domination.

But this date also has tremendous significance to the United States—for this date reminds us of the common political and cultural ties that bind our two nations. Over 2,000 years ago, the great philosophers of ancient Greece extolled the virtues of democracy and the value of the common man. Plato wrote, "Democracy is a charming form of government, full of variety and disorder, and dispensing a kind of equality to equals and unequals alike."

After nearly two millennia, these Greek political ideals inspired our American forefathers to revolt against the British crown and proclaim independence in 1776. According to Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, "to the ancient Greeks . . . we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves out of Gothic darkness." The Founders of our Constitution, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, wrote in the Federalist Papers that "among the confederacies of antiquity the most considerable was that of the Grecian republics . . . From the best accounts transmitted of this celebrated institution it bore a very instructive analogy to the present confederation of the American States."

The history of Greek and American political development highlights the ties that bind our two nations in a common political heritage. And the strength of these ties endure today. In fact, Greece is one of only seven countries that has consistently fought with the United States in international conflicts.

Today there are over 1 million Greek-Americans in the United States. Many of these citizens have become prominent members of society and have made notable contributions to their professions. I would like to wish all Greek-Americans and our Greek allies a happy Independence Day. The United States certainly shares in your celebration.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of designating March 25, 1993 "Greek Independence Day—A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

For the more than 3 million Greek-Americans living in the United States, the events that occurred in the land of their ancestors 172 years ago is a source of great pride. After nearly 400 years under the domination of the Ottoman Empire, the Greek people saw the beginnings of a return to national independence amid defiant cries of "eleftheria i thanatos"—"liberty or death."

America owes a great debt to the Greek people. The ancient Greeks enriched our culture in the fields of art, philosophy, science, and law. The modern theory of democracy, which we have seen triumph over communism and tyranny, has its roots in ancient Greece. In fact, the term "demokratia" was coined in the middle of the fifth century B.C. by the Greek historian Herodotus.

Today, Greek-Americans continue to play an important role in building this country. To cite but one example, Maryland Senator PAUL SARBANES, son of Greek immigrants, is one of the most respected and thoughtful Members of the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative for the Third Congressional District of Maryland—an area that proudly boasts a large Greek-American community—I join in celebrating Greek Independence Day. Let us all salute the Greek people for the contributions they have made to freedom and democracy the world over.

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Greek Independence Day. March 25 commemorated the anniversary of the beginning of Greece's struggle for independence from more than 400 years of foreign domination. I join my colleagues in this celebration and note the significant achievements of Greece and Greek-Americans and the effect

they have had upon our country and the world.

The legacy of Greek democracy has contributed greatly to our Nation's freedom. The ties that bind our two peoples are strong and lasting. The English word "democracy," of course, comes from the Greek word "demos." Yet our debt to the Greek culture goes much deeper than that, for it is the ancient Greeks that first demonstrated much of what constitutes modern-day American democracy. Americans will never forget the great impact the Greek culture has made upon our judicial system and democracy.

As a long-time supporter of Greece, I know that Greece has been a close friend and reliable ally of the United States. The United States must work to strengthen this relationship. For instance, the United States must support Greece on the contentious issue of independence for the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The issue at hand is a Balkan Republic of 1.9 million, which is petitioning for independence and insists upon calling itself Macedonia. This Republic lies on the northern border of Greece, and its own province of Macedonia. The Greek Government is willing to recognize the new Republic, whose capital is Skopje, but only if Macedonia appears nowhere in its name. We must support the Greek people on this issue. The Greek people remember all too well the civil war of 1946-49, when the Greek and Yugoslav Communists banded together in an attempt to unite the Macedonians together in Marxist Yugoslavia. Rooted in bitter history, this Macedonian issue has united Greeks and Greek-Americans like few issues in recent years.

There are sound geopolitical reasons to support Greece in this matter. For one, Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis is a courageous and energetic leader who has gone out of his way to help America work for a more peaceful world.

This reform-minded leader has taken steps to work with Turkey on a just solution to the vexing Cyprus issue. He took a great political risk when he allowed America to use a key Greek naval base. When the United States State Department complained that Greece was not promptly spending American foreign aid dollars, the Prime Minister made arrangements to spend the money in a timely fashion. Under Mitsotakis, Greece has recognized Israel, and even assisted America and her allies during Operation Desert Storm. Mitsotakis has taken great risks for America, and now he needs our help. America must support Greece on the Macedonia question.

It gives me great pride to rise today to honor Greek Independence Day. I am honored to represent a very large and active Hellenic community in the Philadelphia area. I am honored to join them in recognizing the outstanding accomplishments and celebrating the anniversary of their fight for freedom. In addition, I wish to ask my fellow colleagues to join me in reaffirming strong support for Greece and protection of its national interests.

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 10, I am happy to join my colleagues today in honoring Greek Independence Day. This truly is a national day of celebration for the Greek people and for the people everywhere who embrace democracy.

For thousands of years, the Greek people have played a key role in changing the global attribute toward self-government. Their philosophy continues today in leading the world toward freedom and democracy.

Our mutual admiration and respect for democracy dates back to the late 18th century when our Founding Fathers looked to ancient Greece as a model in creating the United States Declaration of Independence.

On March 25, 1821, Alexander Ypsilanti proclaimed Greece's independence, initiating an 8-year battle for freedom. His people in turn imported and translated our Declaration of Independence and studied the American experience of our own revolution to guide their nation through its pursuit of democracy. Their courage and dedication to an ancient idea of freedom, justice, and liberty for all inspired three notable Americans to join the Greek insurgents in the fight against occupation. In support of Greece, President James Monroe declared "a strong hope is entertained that these people will recover their independence and resume their equal station among the nations of the world."

The Greek people continued their struggle against the threat of totalitarian regimes well into the 20th century. At the height of World War II, when Nazi forces appeared ready to soon overrun Europe, the Greek people fought courageously on behalf of freedom at a cost of a half a million lives. Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared: "In ancient days it was said that Greeks fight like heroes; now we must say that heroes fight like Greeks."

Greece continued to withstand many conflicts. President Harry Truman recognized Greece's commitment to democracy when it fought Yugoslavia's Communist regime under Marshall Tito inciting the 1946-49 Greek civil war. In 1952, Greece joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which offered the country protection from future political strife. Eight years later, Greece's commitment to freedom and democracy was again tested when Russia threatened to pulverize the Acropolis unless Greece abandoned the NATO alliance. Greece stood firm.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, when Kuwait endured a hostile takeover of its peaceful nation, and the United States sought assistance from our allies to oust Saddam Hussein from Kuwait, Greece firmly enforced the United Nations embargo against Iraq and sent troops to assist the coalition.

Mr. Speaker, today is the seventh year we reaffirm our alliance with Greece by this resolution, and it is a day to honor our common democratic principles. More importantly, however, it is a day to salute Greek-Americans for the invaluable contributions they make to our Nation and to the world.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Greek Independence Day, a day we congratulate Greece on 172 years of independence and recognize Greek-Americans for the contributions they have made to this country.

Americans have always felt close to Greece. Thomas Jefferson himself wrote that we are indebted to the ancient Greeks "for the light which led ourselves out of * * * darkness." James Madison and Alexander Hamilton wrote in *The Federalist Papers* that the ancient

Greek republic was the model for "the present confederation of the United States."

As much as our founders looked to ancient Greece for inspiration, so the founders of modern Greece looked to the United States as inspiration for their struggle. Greeks translated the Declaration of Independence and used it as their own declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire.

Our ties to Greece only intensified after Greek independence in 1821. The tie was strengthened by the immigration to the United States of hundreds of thousands of Greeks in the early years of this century. In fact, 1 in every 4 Greek males between 15 and 45 left Greece for America. Ties were also strengthened by Greece's alliance with the United States in every major conflict this century.

Greek-Americans have contributed to this country in every area of endeavor. Dr. George Papanicolaou invented the Pap test for cancer and is responsible for saving the lives of tens of thousands of women. Dr. George Kotzias developed L-dopa to combat Parkinson's disease. This past year Paul Tsongas ran an intelligent and effective campaign for the Presidency. Michael Dukakis was the Democratic nominee in 1988 and was a fine Governor of Massachusetts. And now we actually have a Greek-American in the White House. George Stephanopoulos is President Clinton's Communications Director and one of his top advisers. I could, of course, go on and on about Greece and Greek-Americans and the contributions to our country and to the world.

But I'll conclude by making clear my belief that the United States-Greek alliance is a fundamental and permanent aspect of United States foreign policy. That is why I oppose United States recognition of the "Republic of Macedonia" and insist that Greek sensitivities on this issue not be ignored. I intend to continue doing everything I can to ensure that Greece remains strong and free.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join our Nation in celebrating Greek Independence Day: a national day of celebration of Greek and American democracy. The United States derives its strength from the fact that it is a democracy. Greece is one of the United States' closest allies, having fought on our side in every major international conflict this century. In the 1820's, when Greece fought for its own independence, the American Revolution and our democracy embodied the ideals for which the Greeks fought. This day should be recognized and remembered.

The relationship between Greece and the United States has been positive since the founding of the United States when Greek philosophy inspired the American Declaration of Independence. Plato said, "Democracy is a charming form of government, full of variety and disorder, and dispensing a kind of equality to equals and unequals alike." Hence, Thomas Jefferson said, " * * * to the ancient Greeks * * * we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves [American colonists] out of Gothic darkness." The United States has had a successful system of government because it was founded on a philosophy inspired by the Greeks. In addition, Greece has been inspired by the American Revolution. Greek intellectuals translated the United States Declaration of Independence and used it as their own in 1821.

We should also appreciate modern Greek and American relations. During the 1900's many immigrants to the United States were from Greece. The cultural compatibility of Greece and America has enabled those in America of Greek descent to become extremely successful. Among those today are George Stephanopoulos, President Clinton's communications director; Congresswoman OLYMPIA SNOWE; Congressman MICHAEL BILIRAKIS; Senator PAUL SARBANES; presidential candidates Paul Tsongas and Michael Dukakis; actors Olympia Dukakis, Telly Savalas, and Alex Karras; and Dr. George Papanicolaou, who developed the Pap test for cervical cancer, to name a few.

Greece and the United States share a common bond; they have both worked hard to become democracies. America is an example of a dream of freedom to which the Greeks aspired when they fought their revolution, and Greece was a symbol to the founders of the United States. Mr. Speaker, this is a celebration of democracy, of freedom, and of the struggle of humankind to attain freedom. We cannot overlook this important day.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, here in the hall of American democracy, to honor the spirit of freedom that lies at the heart of our political system. It is the idea of democratic government, brought forth by the ancient Greeks and which today sweeps the modern world.

It is, indeed, fitting that we celebrate this magnificent concept today because this is the date that people of Greek heritage and the Greek Orthodox faith, as well as freedom-loving individuals everywhere, celebrate the symbolic rebirth of democracy: Greek Independence Day.

March 25, 1992, is the 171st anniversary of the beginning of Greece's struggle for independence from more than 400 years of foreign domination. It was on this historic day that the Greek people began a series of uprisings against their Turkish oppressors, uprisings that soon turned into a revolution attracting wide international support.

The Greeks' long and arduous struggle against the Ottoman empire is a perfect example of the ability of mankind to overcome all obstacles if the will to persevere is strong enough and the goal—in this case the dream of freedom—is bright enough.

America, the United States of America, is surely the truest expression of this dream today. It remains an imperfect dream, yes, but still the shining example that oppressed people throughout the world have looked to for generations; have gained strength from in their struggle to overcome their oppressors.

This dream of democracy—born so long ago in Greece—and its greatest tangible expression in our great democratic republic, Mr. Speaker, forms the common bond between our two nations. Furthermore, it is a bond that has stretched throughout history, from ancient times to the present day.

In ancient mythology, fire was brought down from Mount Olympus and offered to the Greeks as a gift—a gift that transformed their lives. Similarly, the gift of democracy was offered to the world by the ancient Greeks and it, too, was a transforming gift: In fact, it continues to transform the world with stories of heroes and remarkable events.

Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate together with Greece in order to reaffirm the democratic heritage that our two nations share so closely. These principles are not uniquely Greek or American, but they are our promise to the world—and they form a legacy that we cherish and have a responsibility to protect and defend.

"Democracy," in the words of the American clergyman Harry Emerson Fosdick, "is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people." It calls upon each and every one of us to rise above ourselves, to understand that freedom requires sacrifices both large and small and to recognize that the common man is capable of magnificently uncommon actions.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me pleasure on this day to recognize and celebrate Greek Independence Day with my colleagues. It is fitting for us, as democratically elected officials of this great country, to recognize the significance of the contributions of the Greek people in both ancient and modern times. In particular, by designating March 25, 1993, as a national day of celebration of Greek and American democracy, we continue to build on the special bond that has always existed between the United States of America and Greece.

The ancient Greeks gave birth to democracy over 2,500 years ago. Their endless pursuit of equality and freedom cultivated the world's first democracy. Their ideas infuse our own constitution and our Founding Fathers relied heavily on the experience of the ancient Greeks in forming our Republic.

The relationship between Greece and the United States was further solidified when the struggle for Greek independence began 172 years ago. The American revolution, and the ideals for which it stood, was a primary model for the Greeks to follow. Both countries have learned the profound importance of the famous Greek motto "Eleftheria I Thanatos"—Liberty or Death.

Today, in our own country, Greek-Americans, imbued with this spirit, continue to play an extraordinary role at every level of public life and private enterprise.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to celebrate with Greece today on her national day. Our two nations share a unique bond—forged in the distinctive legacy of democracy.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for Greek Independence Day, which commemorates the 172nd anniversary of Greek independence.

This Sunday, through the efforts of the Federation of Hellenic Societies of Greater New York, thousands of Hellenic Americans will participate in New York City's 100th Greek Independence Day parade. The march will begin at 1 p.m. at Manhattan's 5th Avenue and 59th Street and proceed uptown to 3d Avenue and 79th Street.

His eminence Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek-Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, will be present as will many Hellenic Americans who reside in the wonderful Queens neighborhood of Astoria, which is in my congressional district. This march will serve as a powerful reminder of the courage and determination of the Greek revolutionaries who risked their lives for freedom 172 years ago.

It was on March 25, 1821—after nearly 400 years of domination by the Ottoman empire—that Archbishop Germonos and a small band of Greek patriots lifted their banner in rebellion and began a struggle for freedom that took almost 10 years to complete. Today, we pay tribute to these brave freedom fighters, who summed up their cause this way: "(We) would rather live free for 1 hour, than suffer slavery and imprisonment for 40 years."

As we commemorate the struggle for Greek independence, we also must recognize the tremendous contributions of the Greek people to western culture. Ancient Greece served as the birthplace of democracy and the cradle of Western thought. As the poet, Shelly, put it: "Our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts have their roots in Greece."

In the United States Greek-Americans have followed the rich tradition of their ancestors excelling in medicine, science, law, politics, education, and business. In the House of Representatives our Nation has been well served by a number of distinguished sons and daughters of Greece including the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BILIRAKIS], who organized this special order this evening.

Those of us from New York are especially proud of a young man who used to work in this Chamber for the Majority Leader and who is now the director of communications at the White House—George Stephanopoulos.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute this evening to the hard-fought independence of Greece, and I look forward Sunday to participating with my constituents in commemorating this important day and honoring the many achievements of Greek-Americans. Thank you.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in strong support of this special order, and commend the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. BILIRAKIS] for his outstanding work in bringing this commemoration to the floor. March 25, 1993, marked Greek Independence Day, commemorating over 2,500 years of democratic tradition in Greece. Many Americans simply do not realize how heavily our Founding Fathers drew upon the Greek political and philosophical experience.

March 25, 1993, also marked the 172d anniversary of the revolution that freed the Greek people from the Ottoman empire. March 25th is a day to pay tribute to our Greek friends, and to pay homage to Greek and American democracy.

As we celebrate the glory of democracy today, we must take time out to think about those nations and those peoples who do not enjoy the spirit of democracy and freedom which have endured in Greece for thousands of years.

On this day we must think of the people of Cyprus and the oppression they have felt since 1972, when Turkey illegally occupied the northern third of that island nation. We can all hope and pray that Ankara will finally remove its troops from Cyprus, and that all Cypriots can live in peace and harmony, just as their brethren in Greece and the United States do.

I join my colleagues in saluting those Greek-Americans who have played such an important role in fostering relations between our two nations. Such prominent Greek-Americans as Andrew Manatos, Philip Christopher, and

Gene Rossides have done so much to build bridges between the United States and Greece, despite several different bilateral problems over the years. They should be applauded, as well. In conclusion, this special order celebrates both the United States and Greece—two nations which share a beautiful tradition of bold and vibrant democracy.

Mr. SCHUMER. I rise today to join my colleagues in commemorating Greek Independence Day. This national day, celebrating Greek and American democracy, marks the 172d anniversary of the revolution which freed the people of Greece from over 400 years of foreign rule. To commemorate this significantly historical event, His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos is meeting today with House Speaker TOM FOLEY and President Clinton.

As Americans, we owe gratitude to Greece and the Greek people, whose influence on our country's birth and evolution cannot be overstated. In fact, the principles of democracy and equal justice for all, upon which this Nation was founded, have their origins in ancient Greek philosophy. Moreover, this bond of shared convictions, mutual respect, and admiration, is not only rooted in history, but continues to grow and be cultivated today.

Greece is one out of only seven nations in the world that remained allied with, and fought on the side of the United States in every major international conflict this century. In fact, over 600,000 Greek citizens, approximately 9 percent of the country's population, died fighting on the side of the Allied forces during the Second World War.

Of the very many American citizens of Greek descent with national and international prominence, I would like to call attention to a number whom I feel that we as Americans owe particular gratitude to. They include: His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America; Dr. George Papanicolaou, inventor of the Pap test for cervical cancer; former presidential candidate, Paul Tsongas; former Presidential nominee, Michael Dukakis; the Brooklyn-born soprano, Maria Callas; and my colleagues in the House of Representatives, OLYMPIA SNOWE of Maine, GEORGE GEKAS of Pennsylvania, MICHAEL BILIRAKIS of Florida as well as Senator PAUL SARBANES of Maryland.

I am confident that my colleagues will join me in expressing our sincerest gratitude to the ancient Greek society as well as all Greek-Americans. I could not agree more with the sentiment expressed by our Forefather, Thomas Jefferson, when he claimed, "to the ancient Greeks we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves out of the Gothic darkness."

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO B.T. COLLINS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it may be possible that this evening can be shortened somewhat, regrettably because a number of Members who had intended to be here tonight and participate in this special order have been informed that it would not take place, but for

many of us who were good friends and colleagues of the late B.T. Collins of Sacramento, CA, we decided to proceed knowing full well that since a memorial service has already been held for him in California it was appropriate and timely that we move forward now.

Byrant Thomas Collins, B.T. Collins, was an assemblyman from the fifth district of Sacramento. He was a good personal friend of many of us on both sides of the aisle. I think he would probably be most appropriately referred to as a maverick Republican who served as an executive secretary and chief of staff to former Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr.; at the same time served as a member of the State assembly, as a personal contribution, I think it would be said, to the Governor of California, Gov. Pete Wilson, who requested him to serve, having urged him to first file in a special election to win that seat.

□ 1850

B.T. was a unique individual, one who had many friends on both sides of the aisle, a person who dedicated his life to public service, an individual who could inspire, could amuse, and at the same time contributed a great deal to the substance of public policy. He was a graduate of Santa Clara University in Santa Clara County, CA, getting his B.S. degree in history in 1970. He later graduated with his juris doctorate degree from that same university's School of Law and became a member of the California Bar in 1974.

He really began his career in public service in 1976, when he served as deputy legislative secretary to Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr. He then proceeded to become director of a very unique program, one that continues in California with a great deal of success, the California Conservation Corps, a work ethic program employing some 2,000 women and men ages 18 to 23 in State public service conservation projects.

This program, formulated somewhat in the image of the New Deal CCC Program, became his real hallmark and was indicative of his in loco parentis role, his fatherly contribution to young people from all over the State, of all races, backgrounds, and income levels. B.T. consistently looked out for the needs of children and young people, and this was one of the first and most obvious ways he made that contribution.

From his success there he moved to be executive secretary and chief of staff to Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., from 1981 through the beginning of 1983. He then left and went into the investment banking world and served as a public finance vice president at Kidder Peabody & Co., only to return as chief deputy State treasurer of the State of California in 1989, serving for almost 2 years in that capacity. He was then appointed by Governor Wilson to serve as director of the California Youth Authority, which he did until

July 1991, when he sought election to the state assembly.

To cite his accomplishments, to list the things he did in public service, is really not to fully capture B.T. Collins. Most people knew him as an individual who stood by people in the military and stood up for the defense of his country. He had enlisted prior to attending Officer Candidate School at Fort Sill, OK, back in the mid-1960s. He eventually was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the artillery and stationed with the 82d Airborne Division at Santa Domingo during the 1964-65 period, during the Johnson administration.

B.T. eventually served with the 1st Air Cavalry Division, the 2d Corps, in South Vietnam, and was eventually tactical commander of a mobile guerrilla force under the 5th Special Forces Group in the 4th Group in South Vietnam in the Green Berets. He was wounded, and in effect became a double amputee.

B.T. retired as captain, serving at the Valley Forge General Hospital recovering from the wounds which he incurred during his service in Vietnam.

Many Members of this institution, many people in our State, know that he was the truly central force in bringing about a Vietnam Memorial on the grounds of the State capitol, at which time he led many others in honoring those men and women who fought and many died in Vietnam for their country. It was his personal desire to bring together the forces, the funds, from all over the State and Nation, to make that memorial a reality.

B.T. was appointed to a commission to do that by Governor Deukmejian. He carried out his duties in a most effective way and was most successful. In fact, the memorial service for B.T. was held at the site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

B.T. was someone who was loved by people who knew him, whether they agreed with him or not. He was not someone who sought recognition at all times. He was rather a sensitive and humble person in many ways. But at the same time he had a flair for the dramatic. He loved to be the center of good times, and he spent a lot of his time working to try to bridge the gap between the two parties in Sacramento. He did that serving a Democratic Governor as well as serving a Republican Governor as a member of the assembly.

B.T. was clearly someone who saw the big picture, who cared about his State and Nation, was someone who was willing to tell it like it is, and did not mind the criticism that sometimes rained down upon him as a result. He understood that public service was a calling, and every time he attempted to deviate from it, he was drawn back to it.

His commitment to the process of governing was deep, and yet his inabil-

ity to stand the cant and the phoniness that sometimes accompanies public service was also just as abiding. He could not stand pretense. He was a man who was funny, sometimes profane, always honest, and always committed.

We think of him as the soldier that he was. We think of him as the friend that he was. So many people whom he barely knew initially became fast friends, people who over many years learned to look forward to the note from B.T. prior to their birthday, to the fact that he knew their children by name, the fact that he cared about them as human beings and not political chessmen on a board.

He was that kind of individual, that kind of friend to many, and that is why there are a number of Members of Congress here tonight who wish to honor him.

Mr. Speaker, I first would like to yield to my colleague who joined me in calling for this special order, a good friend from Sacramento, Congressman BOB MATSUI.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like first of all to thank the gentleman for suggesting this special order for B.T. Collins. We appreciate it very much. All of us in the State of California appreciate it very much.

I am going to be very brief, because I think the gentleman has covered the essence of B.T. and also B.T.'s career. But I find it kind of ironic, and I think the gentleman was talking about this, my friend, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. TAYLOR], moved to adjourn tonight. The gentleman was successful last week when he made his motion to adjourn. But I think tonight might have been the first night when all 52 members of our delegation probably voted one way, voted not to adjourn. That just shows that B.T. Collins, even in heaven, could bring all of us in the delegation together, probably for the first time, and maybe for the last time as well.

But I think the best way to describe B.T. from my perspective is what Mike Ackley, a columnist for the Sacramento Union, said 2 days after B.T. passed away. He said if all politicians were like B.T. Collins, we would have no need for Democrats. I would have to add to that, if all politicians were like B.T. Collins, we would probably not have a need for political parties, because B.T. represented the best of human beings, but also the best of government.

The only time I recall B.T. ever changing his position on an issue was during that very heated campaign he had the first time he ran for the assembly, at the request of Governor Wilson, who wanted B.T. in the legislature.

B.T. was accused of being an atheist, someone who did not believe in God. B.T. later mentioned to me that well, that was not true, and he said it publicly; that he did not know whether

there was a God, so he really was an agnostic, and he thought that that might make him more acceptable to his constituency. Certainly he is somebody that all of us will miss, and certainly the State of California will miss.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would just like to add that I think what B.T. meant to most of us is that he had a deep and fundamental understanding about the irony of life, and was able to call to the attention of all of us our strengths and weaknesses, but did it in such a way that furthered each of us as human beings and made us really understand what and how important it was to be on this Earth.

□ 1900

And so all of us are going to miss B.T. Collins for all of his achievements. But more importantly, for being the kind of human being that he was to all of us.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, Congressman MATSUI, for participating at this time. I know how much his loss means to the gentleman and his many friends.

I want to yield now to a gentleman whose service in the California State Senate overlapped with Mr. Collins' service in the state assembly, a gentleman who knew him well through their Republican Party affiliation and who at one time overlapped with him in terms of representational districts, the gentleman from California, Congressman JOHN DOOLITTLE, of Placer County, California.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California and appreciate the opportunity to participate in this special order.

B.T. Collins was truly an unusual individual. He would be classified as an example of a living legend. He would not have appreciated hearing that, probably, but I have never met anybody like him. And I think most people felt that way.

B.T., actually, I first met when he was, as has been mentioned, was Governor Brown's chief of staff. And he was a Republican, even then. Actually, B.T. opposed me, as I recall, my first three elections. But he did not know me all that well, and he eventually came around and supported me very staunchly, particularly beginning with the 1990 election, when there was a very controversial, tough issue that came up. And he jumped right to my defense.

I am not here tonight because he either opposed or supported me, simply to observe that B.T. Collins was a straight-talking man. If he told you something, you could count on it. And he was one of the few individuals I have ever known that actually, whatever he said he would do, he always did that and then some. I think that was respected very much about him.

I had the privilege of attending just a wonderful service that was quite a

lengthy one, but, actually, every speaker there had something valuable to say. It went on for about 2 hours. It was the memorial service right near the Vietnam Veterans memorial that he actually brought into being through his perseverance, an outstanding memorial that would be, if we had nothing here in Washington, I think, would make it seem to pale by comparison. I am always proud of it when I see it, and I realize it was through his efforts. Obviously, these things are a team effort, but B.T. took the lead and went to many people, and I say this personally, and solicited contributions and really made it happen.

It was so unusual to me. It is one thing to lend your name to an effort, but B.T. went well beyond that. He actually personally took charge and went down the list and called people and buttonholed them and collected those contributions.

Many times I would see him around the district, not just the Sacramento area, there, too, but he never represented, for example, Nevada County. And yet I would see him, when they had the annual Republican barbecue. B.T. Collins had driven up to the fairgrounds in Grass Valley to give a talk and share his thoughts with the people.

They loved him. And as I would watch him climb into his car, I thought how difficult, well, that is difficult, frequently going beyond your area to speak, taking time away from other priorities. But I thought, here was B.T. Collins, severely injured in the war and, frankly, I think never without pain, not that he ever showed any sign of that, but I am given to understand through the remarks that were made that he was almost in constant pain. And yet he never revealed, never complained about it, always giving.

And realizing that, I think about him climbing into his car and tired at the end of a Sunday afternoon, where he had given a speech in Nevada County, quite distant from where his focus of activities would have been.

When I think of B.T. Collins, I think of the following terms:

Heart. B.T. Collins was a man with heart. He understood people. He loved people. And he did everything he could to try and improve people's circumstances.

Loyalty. Fiercely loyal to whomever his superior officer was. I mean, I saw that loyalty clearly, first for Governor Brown and then to Tom Hayes, the State treasurer, and then to Governor Wilson. B.T. Collins sat in my office. It was Wednesday, I guess, and told me he had no interest in running for the State assembly.

And the following Tuesday, he declared. He declared because the man to whom he was loyal, whom he served, the Governor of California, asked him to run. And for B.T. Collins, anybody knows running a political campaign is a major undertaking.

He gave up a job that paid him pretty well and instead went into the political fray once again. And he did it out of a sense of loyalty, made a lot of sacrifice.

Service. B.T. Collins believed in public service. He was, I think, the premier exemplar of that. The gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] referenced his accomplishments in taking the CCC and really giving it form and definition and inspiring young people to want to serve in that body. He really personified the California Conservation Corps, always felt proud, I think, of that association.

I have mentioned before, B.T. Collins was a man of action. He was a good talker. Never forget his talk. But he was a man of action. And as the gentleman listed in his accomplishments, he was out there, always doing things.

In lieu of flowers, we have been invited to send contributions to the WEVE Center, Woman Escaping a Violent Environment. So even there in death, he was out there active, raising funds for the causes that he believed in.

I just want to mention briefly, I saw him various times at the Eagle Scout Courts of Honor, and it was always interesting to listen to him speak. I do not think I ever saw him speak with notes. He always just spoke straight to the audience, came right from the heart. And it was always interesting and frequently memorable, the things that he had to say.

Reference has been made to the notes and he also called people on their birthdays. In fact, I was surprised, I got a telephone call. It is just so unusual that people are able to make the time to do that kind of thing. And as irony would have it, I had gone through a file, which I was overdue in looking at, of correspondence sent to me. And I pulled out two notes from B.T. Collins to me, and I took them home to show Julie. But as fate would have it, he passed away before I had that opportunity to do that. And so when I came back from the funeral last week, I pulled those notes out and showed her, along with the program of his memorial service.

And B.T. Collins, attending the memorial service, by the way, it was really kind of the outpouring of support you would find almost for a deceased President.

I commented upon that. I have never seen, during my time at the scene there in the State Capital, an outpouring of support like we had for B.T. Collins. It was truly remarkable.

He was an outstanding individual. I think he always will have left an impression upon my mind of someone who truly, through his actions, performed the acts of Christian service.

I am very, very pleased to be here this evening to join in this special order commending B.T. Collins. I think

his relatives and friends can be very proud of him and the life that he led.

And I, for one, shall have longstanding, fond memories of this fine, dedicated public servant.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from the foothill counties for being here tonight and for offering those thoughts on B.T. Collins.

B.T. had a tremendous image in the State of California. Some people remember him drinking malethion, trying to dramatize the need to do something about the Medfly.

B.T. had a way of encapsulating an argument and putting it to rest. He made a tremendous amount of friends up and down the State, and many of them are here tonight.

□ 1910

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield now to my good friend, the gentleman from San Francisco, CA [Ms. PELOSI], for any comments she might make.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and thank him and Mr. MATSUI for calling this special order tonight. This gives us an opportunity to share some of our stories about B.T., and it also gives us time to mourn his passing.

Last Friday, as many of us were arriving home, we heard on the radio, because it was news all over California, that B.T. Collins had been taken to the hospital with a heart attack. He had gone to lunch in Sacramento to hear Gen. Colin Powell speak. There he was, B.T. Collins, the superpatriot to the end. He loved America. He was very patriotic, and he was going to hear Colin Powell, suffered shortness of breath, a heart attack, was taken to the hospital, and it was not long before the day was out that B.T. Collins was gone.

Our colleagues have very clearly described him, but if I might just add a few words from a California, a San Francisco perspective, a San Francisco Democratic perspective, B.T. descended upon us as the chief of staff to Governor Brown, Governor Jerry Brown, as has been mentioned.

When we first heard that Governor Brown was going to name a Republican as his chief of staff, we were totally up in arms and were going in to make sure that this did not happen. Two seconds in the presence of B.T. Collins and we forgot why we were going there. We were just charmed, as everyone was, by him, and we knew that he would do a great job for the State, and he would call it the way he saw it, regardless of politics.

He then went on, and he worked so hard, as others have mentioned, in his work for the California Conservation Corps. I do not mean to pass over Governor Brown so quickly. The combination in itself of B.T. Collins and Governor Brown is a story all its own and would require several special orders to fully appreciate.

His work with the California Conservation Corps, I think, was particularly important to B.T. because he loved those young people, and it was at that time that he drank, what is it, Vic?

Mr. FAZIO. Malathion.

Ms. PELOSI. When we were fighting the Med fly crisis in California, and the message was clear to not only the people who were afraid of the spray, but to his young people who might be working there, that it would not harm them. What better way for him to get the message across than to drink it himself, and appear in the paper in some ghastly expression.

B.T. came to San Francisco a number of times as part of our The Party Is Not Over group. The Party Is Not Over was a group of Democrats, Republicans, members of the press and academicians, and it was what you might call a San Francisco poor person's version of the Gridiron dinner, where we would all come together and be friends for the night and then square off for the rest of the year's activities.

Any time we wanted to have somebody really funny, very smart, very clever as a speaker, we would say, "Is B.T. available to speak that night," because any time he spoke the event was an uproarious success, and obviously one that we had many, many laughs at.

Others have talked about his service in the State Assembly. I remember when he called and said he was going to be running for State assembly. I said, "B.T., you won't have any problem." He said, "My only problem will be if they ever figure out that I gave a contribution to a left-wing San Francisco pinko Democrat like you." So that gives some flavor of how B.T. expressed himself: very candidly.

He did care very much about WEAVE, and even in life had us contributing to it. Previous speakers have mentioned his work for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Sacramento, and he is also a strong advocate for Vietnam veterans; the women's memorial, a tribute to women who were in service from Vietnam.

We all thought it was terribly sad that B.T. was involved in an accident with a hand grenade that went off prematurely, and he lost an arm and a leg literally on behalf of his country, but it never seemed to be a problem to him. In fact, it seemed to be a source of strength to him, and indeed, it made him a source of inspiration to all of us.

It is really hard to imagine that he is gone. I know he would love to think that there was a special order for him tonight, and that so many Democrats showed up, as well as Republicans, in his honor. He has many friends in San Francisco, and I know I share this experience with many of the people who have spoken about B.T. tonight.

There is not a birthday or an anniversary that could go by that a person

might want to forget, or remember, as the case may be, that one did not get a reminder from B.T. He was a faithful caller, and we knew no matter what was going on or how busy everyone was, that at least we would get a chance to talk to B.T. on our birthdays, because he never, never forgot anyone's birthday. It was a joy. This was my first birthday this week, this past week, without a call from B.T., so I appreciate the opportunity to talk about him here tonight.

I said he had many friends from San Francisco. He will be sorely missed by them for this courage, for his humor, for his brilliance, for his energy, for descending upon us the way no one else ever had. It is hard to imagine anyone else ever would.

On behalf of his many fans who are my constituents, I, too, want to extend my sympathy for myself, for my family and my constituents to B.T.'s family, and to join my colleagues in saluting this very, very special person in this special order tonight.

Mr. FAZIO. I thank the gentlewoman for being here and participating in this evening.

B.T. was, as we all know, identified with the State capital in Sacramento. In fact, he had been working very closely with Congressman MATSUI and I to keep McClellan Air Force Base open, but as Nancy said, he had so many friends up and down the State.

One of the people who served very closely with him as chairman of the Democratic caucus in the State assembly while he worked for Governor Brown, just downstairs, is our good friend, the gentleman from Los Angeles, JULIAN DIXON. I would like to yield to him.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I thank both him and Mr. MATSUI for taking out this special order this evening.

We all have, certainly, fond memories of B.T. Collins, for he was an outstanding member of the State legislature and an outstanding elected official.

B.T. began his political career in 1976 when he was hired to be a legislative aide in California Gov. Edward Brown's administration. He was appointed chief of staff in October of 1981, and B.T. stayed in that position until Governor Brown left office, whereupon he pursued a career in the private sector with Kidder, Peabody & Co.

For the next 6 years, B.T. pursued a career in the private sector, but remained an active crusader for a better society.

He spearheaded the move to build the State's memorial to Vietnam war veterans and traveled the State endlessly giving speeches about the importance of education and helping young people.

In 1991 Gov. Pete Wilson named B.T. to head the California Youth Author-

ity. Soon after, he left that post and ran in a special election for the assembly after Governor Wilson made a personal appeal to him to do so.

As an assemblyman from Carmichael, B.T. was very, very active in legislative affairs.

Brien Thomas Collins was his full name, but he was best known, as we have indicated this evening, by his initials, B.T. He was heavily involved and immersed in civic causes, and gave much of his salary each year to various philanthropic organizations. B.T. believed that living well was doing well to others. He helped raise money for Women Escaping a Violent Environment Program, and was a member of the Board of Regents of Santa Clara University.

B.T.'s military experience, that has been alluded to here this evening, began as an enlisted man in the Army. After a stint at Officer Candidate School at Fort Sill, OK, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant. He joined the 82d Airborne Division, and in 1965 volunteered to go to Vietnam.

It was unfortunate, but as a Green Beret on June 20 of 1967, B.T. and his men were caught in an ambush. Collins began to toss grenades at the enemy, but picked up one whose pin had already been pulled, and the grenade exploded and blew off Collins' right arm and leg.

□ 1920

He survived, Mr. Speaker, 19 surgeries in 7 military hospitals, retiring as a captain in 1968 and vowing not to let this impediment slow him down.

We are all proud of B.T. Collins because he was a man of courage, a man of conviction, and yes, in his way, a man of charm. He had the courage to stand up not only to be a hero in an unpopular war, but the courage of his convictions to stand up to the Governor of California when he felt he was wrong, and of course, we have seen this evening much testimony to his charm. He always had a smile, always had a telephone call at your birthday, and always a man with human touch. He could roar like a lion, but he had the touch of a kitten.

Mr. FAZIO. I thank my colleagues from Los Angeles for his very sensitive and genuine remarks. I know we appreciate B.T. even more in his death when we realize how he struggled to live in the aftermath of his injuries. It made him so sensitive to veterans that he spent his entire life, I think, dedicated to others who had gone through Vietnam, who did not get the respect that he earned in other ways.

One good friend of his, a gentleman who is certainly well known for his work here in Congress, is the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, but also the former mayor of San Jose, a man who knew B.T. well, NORM MINETA.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our colleagues, Mr. FAZIO and Mr. MATSUI, for taking these special orders out to honor a very unique public servant, our old friend, B.T. Collins, of the California State Assembly.

As has already been recounted, B.T. Collins died on Friday, March 19 on the job. Known for his grueling schedule, B.T. was enroute to hear a speech by Gen. Colin Powell that evening in a Sacramento hotel. His heart gave out before he got there. General Powell may be chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but B.T. Collins had another chief to answer to that day. At least that is the way B.T. would have explained it to me.

I will always remember my friend, B.T. Collins, for being the kind of guy who tells it like it is. The guy who does not pull punches. I will always know him as the guy who will tell you the truth. Maybe that is why reporters always described him as being gruff and colorful. In this business, the truth is hard to take, harder yet to deliver, but always memorable when received. B.T. Collins was nothing if not memorable.

I remember one time when he called, as was already recounted about how he would call on your birthday, and he called on my birthday to wish me well and I said, "B.T., you got the wrong day. My birthday is November 12, and today is the 11th of November." And he said, "Mineta, you dummy, I'm here in Hong Kong. It's the 12th of November, and I'm celebrating your birthday."

One of his outrageous acts came in 1981. The big news in my district was the Medfly and the eradication efforts through the aerial spraying of malathion. People were getting hysterical about the safety of malathion.

So B.T. Collins did the kind of thing that B.T. Collins did. He drank a glass of the stuff. Before the TV cameras. It may not have proved that malathion was safe, but B.T. Collins was living proof that its dangers could be put in perspective.

Do not get the wrong impression. We are not talking about some publicity hungry politician. And I am not about to offer a toast of malathion. But we must remember that above all else, B.T. Collins was an effective public servant. Though a Republican, Collins served as Chief of Staff to Governor Jerry Brown. Before that, Collins headed the California Conservation Corps, a program that gave youth discipline and job skills. When Collins turned that program around, he attracted nationwide attention, and the CCC became a model youth program for the rest of the country. It was only in 1991 that B.T. Collins was elected to the California State Assembly. It was a long time coming for a man who devoted so much of his life to politics and public service.

In his short time in the assembly, B.T. worked tirelessly for the people of Sacramento he represented. And once

again, it was B.T. Collins' ability to put things in perspective that made him effective. He knew how to work with other legislators in order to get the job done. And when the day's final gavel fell, B.T. Collins knew where partisanship ended, and friendship began. I had the privilege of serving with B.T. on the Board of Regents for Santa Clara University.

It is the one thing we can all learn from B.T. Collins as we go about the business of representing the people. B.T. Collins knew that being a public servant was a life to be taken seriously. But he also knew when not to take life too seriously. It has become a cliché to say someone is the salt of the earth. B.T. was the salt and all the spices. He lived a life with both a sense of mission, and a sense of joy.

So, it gives me a great deal of honor to join all my colleagues in this tribute to B.T. and extend my sympathies to his family.

Mr. FAZIO. Thank you, NORM, for those very eloquent remarks.

I now yield to a gentleman who is a leader of his party in California and here in the Congress as a member of the Rules Committee, and yes, who knew B.T. Collins well in that context, from Claremont, CA, DAVID DREIER.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Sacramento for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I came to the floor tonight believing that I was the only person whose birthday was remembered by B.T. Collins. And I have to say that I am pleasantly surprised that Members on both sides of the aisle, and I am sure people throughout California and from around the country regularly received birthday notes and telephone calls from B.T. Collins.

It has all been said, and I am not going to go through a long description of the life of B.T. Collins other than to take a couple of moments to talk about my personal relationship with B.T. Collins. Knowing that he was a war hero, there are more than a couple of people who have sacrificed who look down on those of us who never served in the military. And I told him when I first met him that I turned 18 just as the Vietnam War was coming to an end, and I appreciated the fact that he had fought in behalf of our freedom, but I never served in the military. And he glared at me for a moment. I then informed him that my father had been a Marine Corps drill instructor, and he got a great big smile and was pleased that I had at least some affiliation with those who had fought in behalf of our country.

It has already been discussed that he drank malathion, and that was a very courageous thing that he did at that point, but he knew that it was going to cause no problem for him whatsoever. He was very committed to dealing with problem of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

My friend from Sacramento, Mr. MATSUI, talked about the fact that there was a column written in the Sacramento newspaper, and the Los Angeles Times also had a column written by George Skelton in which he closed by referring to the fact that there will not be, there probably will not be another B.T. Collins. The fact of the matter is he was a person who reached out to both sides of the aisle, Democrats and Republicans, and worked very closely with us on a wide range of issues.

No one, to my knowledge, has discussed the fact that he served as the chief of staff also for Mr. Hayes, who was the State treasurer of California. And I got to know him during that campaign period and worked closely with B.T. during that campaign period, and he was very loyal and dedicated, and that was something that impressed me at that time.

A number of Members have talked about the fact that he was able to take the California Conservation Corps and bring it to a great level, and I think that he will be remembered for that and for many other things.

He was a great friend and he will be thoroughly missed. And I thank my friends, Mr. MATSUI and Mr. FAZIO, for taking out this special order.

Mr. FAZIO. Thank you, DAVID, very much for participating in it. Everybody knew that B.T. had a great sense of humor. That last line in his authorized biography said, "He's the only person in the world to jump out of a perfectly good airplane with neither an arm nor a leg."

B.T. liked to make light of himself, and one of the people who knew him very well, and has served very closely with him when he, B.T., was serving the governor of our State, is the former majority leader of the California State Assembly, now a Member of Congress, HOWARD BERMAN.

□ 1930

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding me this time and for taking out this special order.

Mr. Speaker, it is quite remarkable that an individual who never served in this body has this many Members from both sides of the aisle this late in the evening caring enough about him and remembering him enough to seek time.

As the gentleman mentioned, I had the pleasure of serving in the State Assembly and being floor leader when B.T. first came to work for the new governor, Jerry Brown, as his legislative liaison. We had a slight problem then; we had a governor who spoke one language and a legislature that spoke a different language, and B.T. was the only person who could translate into both languages and cut through some of the difficulty of dialog.

So much has been mentioned of his aspects of his personality. He loved to

pop the bubble of liberalism, especially when dealing with liberals, to make jokes about the bleeding hearts, but in reality when you looked at what B.T. cared about and what he did and his interest, for instance, in the Civilian Conservation Corps and his putting that program on the map, you know that his heart was bleeding for a lot of the same things that attract most of us to public service.

Congresswoman PELOSI talked about his charm. But there was another side of him that was not probably that charming. I do not know, 8 or 10 months before the 1982 Senate election, if as chief of staff at that time B.T. Collins charmed his employer, the governor, that much by talking about his greasy black hair and his inability to deal in a real world of people with families and children and all of those kinds of things.

I remember one time I went rafting on the Stanislaus River with B.T. Collins. At that time there were huge fights over some of the rivers in California. My friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. LEHMAN], had views on that subject. He has other views on the same subject now. I remember those arguments about how we deal with the conflict between agriculture and the desire to protect these wild and scenic rivers, and the Stanislaus was about to be flooded under. But we took one of the last rafting trips before that happened.

As sometimes happens on those rafting trips, there are points where the river is not that rough and you can essentially jump out of the raft and be swept along with the river. Different people did it, and B.T. said, "That is something I want to do." And he proceeded to take off his prosthetic device for his arm and his prosthetic device for his leg and sort of bobbed along the river in sort of typical outrageous fashion, throwing the rest of us into a level of hysteria over what would happen to him. But he, I am sure, certainly enjoyed it.

B.T. was quite a fellow. He made quite an impact on a process where so many of us come and go and have little to be noticed by, but the outpouring of people at his service in Sacramento, the special order that you, Mr. FAZIO and Mr. MATSUI, have taken out, the other testaments to what he meant to so many of us in the political sphere, speak for themselves, and I am happy to be considered a friend and to join with the rest of you in knowing that we will miss very dearly his wit and his charm and his perceptivity.

Mr. FAZIO. I thank the gentleman very much.

I think as we go along here, all of us are enjoying reminiscences of B.T. You know, it cannot be a sad occasion when you think about the man and all the good times people had together with him.

I now yield to a new Member of this institution who served with him in the California State Assembly, XAVIER BECERRA.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank both of my colleagues, Mr. FAZIO and Mr. MATSUI, for making this time available to us to remember a man who was a friend to many of us.

Mr. Speaker, I come here today with deep sadness to address this House in honor and remembrance of California Assemblyman B.T. Collins. We have all suffered a loss, not only in California, but I believe those who did not even know him will suffer the loss of a true and longstanding servant of the people.

But knowing B.T., he would insist that the remainder of my remarks, rather than express sadness, be more personal and uplifting. After all, B.T. Collins was a man who left instructions, not only left instructions, but also money, in his will for a party to be thrown in his honor upon his passing.

Last year I had the great pleasure of serving with B.T. Collins in the California State Legislature. After winning his election, it was a special election in 1991, many of us in the assembly expected B.T.'s arrival on the floor of the State assembly to be loud and boisterous. He was outspoken, and his reputation preceded him as a one-time chief of staff to Gov. Jerry Brown, but to our surprise, B.T.'s microphone on the floor of the assembly remained silent throughout his term.

B.T. described this self-avowed silence as his personal contribution to lowering air pollution. Although silent, B.T.'s presence on the floor was certainly strongly felt. He would often sit at his desk in the back of the chamber diligently reading the analyses of bills or perhaps looking over constituent mail and also listening to the debate around him.

I believe his silence and watchful ways spoke loudly and clearly about the need to focus on critical actions and, instead, not focus on self-serving discourse.

B.T., I think, was a man of action. Prior to his tenure in the State assembly, he served California in a variety of capacities, many of which have been mentioned already.

I know that he was a director of the California Conservation Corps, a program which many of us love and cherish. He was chief deputy State treasurer, and, of course, he was the chief of the California Youth Authority, a position which he held with honor, and also trying to do the most he could for children and youth that, in some ways, had run astray.

However, these impressive titles and job responsibilities convey only part of B.T. Collins' true dedication to serving his community.

The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Sacramento's Capitol Park and the soon-to-be-built Children's Center at a

local women's shelter in Sacramento will be the lasting institutions that speak to B.T.'s commitment to helping others.

B.T. always remembered the importance of the individual. He was known, as many of us who have testified today can speak, for personally phoning a wide range of people on their birthdays. But let me mention that his consideration reached beyond just his colleagues or those of influence. One of my staff people for the last 2 years in a row was astounded when Assemblyman Collins called her with birthday greetings. This is a woman who had never met B.T. Collins and, to his passing, never met him.

The last time I spoke to B.T. was also on my birthday. The fact that he took time daily to recognize birthdays is evidence, I believe, of B.T.'s unique and caring ways.

Any thought of B.T. Collins is naturally accompanied by warmth and smiles. Fellow lawmakers would do well to pick up where Assemblyman Collins left off. California will truly miss you, B.T. Collins.

Mr. FAZIO. Thank you, XAVIER, for your contribution.

I got a number of notes from B.T. over the years. I always maintained that they were unreadable because he could not write very well with his other hand. So I always called him and would say, "B.T., I got a note from you. Will you tell me what it said?"

I now yield to a good friend, who was a close personal friend of B.T.'s, a gentleman who served in Sacramento contemporaneous with his service, RICK LEHMAN.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the gentleman very much.

I want to thank my colleagues for having this special order tonight.

I do not think anyone is ever prepared to speak on the occasion of a friend's death, but I think the most important statements really come from the heart. I feel a lot in my heart today and have ever since the news came on the radio when I was in my car that B.T. had been stricken.

I first met B.T. 16 years ago when I was elected to the State assembly at the age of 28. We became good friends, because I did not always get along that well with the Governor of California, even though we were in the same party. We were from different places, I guess.

B.T., one of his first jobs was to bridge the gap between the Governor and me, or at least try to get my vote on key initiatives that the Governor had. He would come into my office, sit down, throw his hook on my desk and make a wisecrack about what the Governor needed, and I would make a statement about the Governor and what he needed, and then in the bottom line, you always felt that all other things being equal, you would do it for

B.T., because he made you feel good about it, and he had a way with people. I think, that served the Governor very well.

I do not think Jerry Brown would have been successful in any of his endeavors as Governor had it not been for B.T. working with the legislature, as HOWARD BERMAN indicated earlier. He spoke our language, and he spoke our language all day, and he spoke our language all night.

I will never forget the many times after hours with B.T. when we would sometimes run into the Governor, as well, at various places in Sacramento in the old days, and his humor was absolutely unparalleled.

But he was always well focused, and he had a deep sense of who he was, what life was about, that unquestionably came from his own experience. He never asked for pity. He never asked for any favors. He never asked for any sympathy. He did not think he deserved any. He wanted to be treated as a regular human being, and he certainly was.

Sometimes he would make his fellow Vietnam vets very angry when they would want programs or special considerations.

□ 1940

He would tell me we are not entitled to anything more than any other American was, that they had the privilege to serve their country.

That did not always sit well with him, but it put some levity into some of the arguments, and all of them enormously respected him.

Our friendship grew even to the point where B.T. was bipartisan as someone mentioned earlier. I will never forget he flew to Fresno one time to a fundraiser for me. That was when I first ran for Congress. I know he did so for many other Democrats and Republicans as well. People were his friends; they were not political relationships. And there was nothing that he sought to gain from that relationship but to be a friend and to share experiences. And that is obviously why he had so many friends.

Many people were surprised when he took the job at the Conservation Corps. We knew B.T. could work for somebody and we knew that he could be superb in that role, but a lot of us had our doubts about whether or not he could run an organization and be an administrator.

He quickly changed that. He was a very excellent administrator, very effective and beloved director of the Conservation Corps in California. People remember him as the guy who drank malathion; but I think when history is written he will be remembered as a person who made all of those kids feel like they were somebody and gave them an opportunity to change their lives, gave them dignity. He cared deeply about each individual and what he was doing

there. In a lot of ways I think that work was probably the most rewarding work of his life where he really made a difference for people. He had a chance to use all of the skills he developed in all the various roles that he had.

And I think it is only fitting that later on in his all-too-short life he got to be a legislator, to be his own man, not to work for anybody, not to necessarily have to do anything for anyone in particular but to have the chance to carry out his own dreams, get out there in the arena and not just represent people but to use all of the experience he had to try to make our State a better place.

There probably will not be a day that goes by for a long time that I shall not think about B.T. Again, on a personal note, I will never forget when my father died, not just the call that I got then but the letters and the calls that I got after that to make sure that everything was all right. Even though we had not seen each other for over a year, he cared so much about people that he had come to know and he felt for people when they were in pain, and he could feel my pain at that time from across the years and across the continent.

I will always love him for that as well as for the care that he gave me at that time and in ways I never got to express to him personally as well.

But, B.T., I will miss you, and I will see you down the road. Thank you.

Mr. FAZIO. I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. MATSUI].

Mr. MATSUI. I would like to reiterate what the gentleman from California [Mr. LEHMAN] has said, just two points. One, the Governor would not have been successful were it not for B.T. Collins. I have to describe that in 1982 the Committee on Ways and Means was taking a tour across the country to talk about the Reagan economic program. Ben Bowler, who was the staff director of the Human Resources Subcommittee at the time, called up and got a hold of B.T., who was the chief of staff, because he wanted the Governor to be at a dinner for the Committee on Ways and Means members the night of the hearing.

Ken described the conversation to me. He said, first of all, he asked, "Who was this guy, B.T. Collins?" He said, "You guys really got a strange group of people over there, because we could not get the Governor." We told him, "We have this date that we would like the Governor." And he said, "Don't worry, the Governor will be there. And Ken said, 'Well, would you check the calendar,' and B.T. said, 'Don't worry, if I say the Governor is going to be there, the Governor will be there.'" That is when Ken said, "Bob, no wonder your State is all screwed up." It was hilarious.

The Governor was there that night, believe it or not.

What Rick said about B.T. making phone calls, I would not want you to think that this was something where B.T. had a Rolodex and made telephone calls to us on our birthdays. But what happened to Rick happened to me when my father passed away. B.T. called as soon as he found out, he wanted to make sure I was OK. He was at the funeral.

He wrote a note afterward and at the same time he made a phone call afterwards. I will tell you, I do not know where the guy got all his energy, the time, and compassion. It certainly was there. I think many of us were touched by B.T. in his life, in many ways, and we will be touched even in his absence at this time.

I yield back to my friend from California.

Mr. FAZIO. I would like to pick up on the gentleman's comments. I know the poignant remarks the gentleman made, the personal remarks that RICK LEHMAN made, and I think they are echoed by Congressman MATSUI and others.

When my daughter had an extended illness, B.T. would be on the phone periodically checking on her condition. He truly cared about all those people that he got to know.

He never married, but he had many, many women who would have given their eye teeth to spend time with him over any part of their lives because he was such a compassionate and decent and loving individual. That is why I guess there are so many members of the delegation who felt constrained to come to the floor tonight and join in this special order. I know GARY CONDIT and RICHARD POMBO and BILL BAKER had intended to speak but were confused by the on-again, off-again nature of our decision to go forward tonight, given the conflict we had earlier over whether or not we would stay in session. I want all members of the delegation to be able to submit material.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to conclude by thanking my colleague and good friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. MATSUI] and all of our colleagues who have joined me and who have spoken on this very extraordinary individual. We will not have anyone like him again, not just from our area but perhaps from our State and perhaps our Nation. All of us have been enriched by our time on this Earth with him.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that we mark the passing of B.T. Collins of California.

B.T. represented the best qualities of our people. He was courageous and committed, charming and witty. And, he had a unique ability to verbally crystalize an issue, and to inspire, or provoke, those who listened.

B.T. brought to his public life humor, boldness, and dignity. In difficult times he always followed his heart.

Too often, elected officials take stands based on polls and the popular view of the moment, as defined by the media. B.T. took positions because he believed in them.

B.T. Collins will always be remembered for exposing the myth of the dangers of malathion spraying during California's med-fly crisis. But the best example he set was the sacrifice and commitment to duty and country he demonstrated in Vietnam.

We will all miss B.T. His loss is one we can ill afford.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues today in honoring the memory of my good friend, assemblyman B.T. Collins, who passed away a week ago Saturday.

B.T. was one of the most memorable men I have met in public life. He was truly a legend in his own time.

I first met B.T. when he headed the California Conservation Corps. He always said that job offered low pay, long hours, and miserable working conditions. He took on the challenge because he believed deeply in helping youngsters to become successful and productive members of society.

I once toured a CCC facility in Paradise. I was very impressed with the program, and with the leadership B.T. provided to the entire effort.

Later B.T. served as former Gov. Jerry Brown's chief of staff. Although B.T. was a loyal Republican, his commitment to service brought him into the Brown administration. He had a positive impact in that job.

B.T. had a tremendous ability to inspire others, and he was one of the best after dinner speakers I have ever heard. A disabled Vietnam veteran, B.T. drew strength from his own difficult experiences and spoke about them without bitterness. He was grateful to have been able to step up to the plate and participate in the great events of his time. I've never forgotten a speech he gave in Chico on that theme. It was yet another example of his strong patriotism.

B.T.'s generosity was well known. He would travel anywhere, anytime on behalf of his friends. He served as master of ceremonies at countless fundraising dinners, including mine, and I sincerely appreciated his friendship. There was no better example of being a friend than B.T. Collins.

We will all miss B.T., and we want to thank him for his friendship, and his remarkable achievements in an all-too-brief life. He lived life to the fullest, and we will miss him greatly.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order this evening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VOLKMER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LANCASTER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of official business.

Mr. HASTINGS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of medical tests.

Ms. DELAURO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of illness.

Mr. QUILLLEN (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today and the balance of the week, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today, on account of personal reasons.

Ms. FOWLER (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BURTON of Indiana) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HEFLEY.

Mr. CASTLE.

Mr. DICKEY.

Mr. LIVINGSTON.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Joint Resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution to designate May 3, 1993, through May 9, 1993, as "Public Service Recognition Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution to designate the weeks of April 25 through May 2, 1993, and April 10 through 17, 1994, as "Jewish Heritage Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution to designate the month of April 1993 as "Civil War History Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution designating the week beginning June 6, 1993, and June 5, 1994, "Lyme Disease Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution to designate the week of March 28, 1993, through April 3, 1993, as "Distance Learning Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution designating April 9, 1993, and April 9, 1994, as "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 904. An act to amend the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992 with respect to the establishment of the

National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 30, 1993, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

964. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, transmitting recommendations for base closures and realignments, pursuant to Public Law 101-510, section 2903(c) (104 Stat. 1811); to the Committee on Armed Services.

965. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, transmitting recommendations for base closures and realignments, pursuant to Public Law 101-510, section 2903(c) (104 Stat. 1811); to the Committee on Armed Services.

966. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, Department of Energy, transmitting notification that the fiscal year 1992 research activities report will be forthcoming in June, pursuant to Public Law 101-189, section 3141(c) (1), (2) (103 Stat. 1680); to the Committee on Armed Services.

967. A letter from the Principal Deputy for the Assistant Secretary for Production and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the operations of the National Defense Stockpile for the period October 1991 through September 1992, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98h-2(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

968. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. act 10-15, "District of Columbia Water and Sewer Operations Temporary Amendment Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, sec. 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

969. A letter from the Acting Chairman, State Energy Advisory Board, Department of Energy, transmitting a report on the activities of the Board, pursuant to Public Law 101-440, section 5 (104 Stat. 1010); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

970. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 01-92, concerning a proposed agreement with the Swedish Defense Materiel Administration, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

971. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and services sold commercially to Turkey (Transmittal No. DTC-12-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

972. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and services sold commer-

cially to Israel (Transmittal No. DTC-15-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

973. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

974. A letter from the International Boundary and Water Commission—United States and Mexico, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

975. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

976. A letter from the Washington Representative, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., transmitting the Girl Scouts of the United States of America 1992 Annual Report, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 37; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

977. A letter the Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel, transmitting a copy of their report to Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

978. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report titled, "Suspended Light Rail System Technology Pilot Project," pursuant to Public Law 102-240, section 3030; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

979. Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Federal equal opportunity recruitment program for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3905(d)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service.

980. Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting results of the study and evaluation of the Department of Education's system of internal accounting controls over the Federal Family Education Loan Program as September 30, 1992; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Education and Labor.

981. Chairman, Railroad Retirement Account to pay benefits in each of the next succeeding 5 years, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231u(a)(1); jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 1430. A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit (Rept. 103-43). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 239. A bill to amend the Stock Raising Homestead Act to resolve certain problems regarding subsurface estates, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 103-44). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 829. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of

1968 to authorize funds received by States and units of local government to be expended to improve the quality and availability of DNA records; to authorize the establishment of a DNA identification index; and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 103-45). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 175. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain certain telephone subscriber information (Rept. 103-46). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON BILLS INITIALLY REFERRED UNDER TIME LIMITATIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X, the following actions were taken by the Speaker:

[Submitted March 26, 1993]

The Committee on Agriculture discharged from further consideration of H.R. 235; H.R. 235 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTED BILLS SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of March 25, 1993]

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 235. A bill to provide for certain land exchanges in the State of Idaho; referred to the Committee on Agriculture for a period ending not later than March 26, 1993, for consideration of such provisions of the bill as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause (1)(a), rule X (Rept. 103-42, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 1502. A bill to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to conduct a yield and cost study of timber management investment opportunities on Federal timberlands in California, Oregon, and Washington, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOUCHER:

H.R. 1503. A bill to amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 respecting the participation in or attendance of operators at interviews conducted in connection with an investigation of an accident; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOUCHER: (for himself, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. HENRY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WISE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PAXON, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 1504. A bill to encourage the modernization of the Nation's telecommunications infrastructure, to promote competi-

tion in the cable television industry and to permit telephone companies to provide video programming; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DICKEY:

H.R. 1505. A bill to require a 25-percent reduction in appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1506. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the residency requirement for U.S. attorneys and assistant U.S. attorneys; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLICKMAN:

H.R. 1507. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to provide for the reduction of the agricultural program debt of, and for donations of grain to, the independent states of the former Soviet Union in exchange for certain actions on their part, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEFLEY (for himself, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 1508. A bill to provide for the reformation of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 1509. A bill to provide for full statutory wage adjustments for prevailing rate employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MARTINEZ:

H.R. 1510. A bill to amend the Family Support Act of 1988 to ensure that priority is given to certain community development corporations in approving applications to conduct demonstration projects to expand the number of job opportunities available to certain low-income individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, and Mr. BEREUTER):

H.R. 1511. A bill to amend the Agriculture Trade Act of 1978 to promote and expand the export of agricultural commodities and products to foreign countries, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SARPALIUS:

H.R. 1512. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to repeal provisions establishing a national maximum speed limit; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. BYRNE, and Mr. MORAN):

H.R. 1513. A bill to designate the U.S. courthouse located at 10th and Main Streets in Richmond, VA, as the "Lewis F. Powell, Jr. United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SLATTERY:

H.R. 1514. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act

of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed congressionally approved amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Rules.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH (for herself and Mr. BILBRAY):

H.R. 1515. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain public lands in Nevada; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASTLE (for himself and Mrs. VUCANOVICH):

H.J. Res. 165. Joint resolution designating the week beginning January 2, 1994, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Ms. PELOSI (for herself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. TOWNS, and Mrs. UNSOELD):

H.J. Res. 166. Joint resolution providing for the United States to assume a strong leadership role in implementing the decisions made at the Earth Summit by developing a national strategy to implement Agenda 21 and other Earth Summit agreements through domestic policy and foreign policy, by cooperating with all countries to identify and initiate further agreements to protect the global environment, and by supporting and participating in the high-level United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEVY (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SOLOMON, Ms. MOLINARI, and Mr. KING):

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution regarding broadcasting by Radio Free Europe to the former Yugoslavia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

67. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, relative to Federal mandated programs and their costs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

68. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to legislation related to mining; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

69. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, relative to the Federal Magnetic Elevated Train System Pilot Project; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII:

Mr. PICKETT introduced a bill (H.R. 1516) for the relief of Earl B. Chappell, Jr.; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Ms. LONG, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 18: Mr. SWETT, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BLUTE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MINETA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. DIXON, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SABO, Mr. COBLE, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MOAKLEY, and Mr. MCDADE.

H.R. 34: Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. FISH, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 35: Mr. WYNN, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 70: Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 88: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 127: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. KLUG, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. HYDE, Mr. OLVER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. MANTON, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KYL, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. WELDON.

H.R. 133: Mr. WYNN, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. GORDON, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. ROYCE and Mr. BAKER of California.

H.R. 142: Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 146: Mr. POMBO, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 147: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 159: Mr. DICKEY.

H.R. 163: Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

H.R. 166: Mr. SANTORUM and Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

H.R. 199: Mrs. JOHNSON OF CONNECTICUT.

H.R. 297: Mr. GUNDERSON.

H.R. 304: Mrs. VUCANOVICH and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 324: Mr. GLICKMAN and Mr. HANCOCK.

H.R. 349: Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 359: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 373: Mr. BLUTE.

H.R. 388: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 410: Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. HOKE.

H.R. 429: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BONILLA, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H.R. 522: Mr. FALCOMA, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. WATERS, Ms. MEEK, Mr. MFUME, Mr. PAXON, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 569: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 662: Mr. POMBO.

H.R. 692: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FLAKE, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 710: Mr. STRICKLAND, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. STARK, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. STUDDS, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 739: Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. HANCOCK.

H.R. 786: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 790: Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ZIMMER, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 818: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. OLVER, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 823: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 887: Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 895: Mr. ZIMMER, and Mr. DORNAN.

H.R. 896: Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. DORNAN, and Mr. BAKER of California.

H.R. 899: Mr. ISTOOK.

H.R. 911: Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HASTERT, and Mr. HANCOCK.

H.R. 921: Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 928: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. OLVER, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. LEVY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. KLING, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. BAKER of California, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 947: Mr. ZELIFF and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 961: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. SCHENK, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 975: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 996: Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 999: Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. WASHINGTON.

H.R. 1032: Mr. TEJEDA.

H.R. 1120: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. KLUG, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. PETE GEREN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1121: Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.R. 1122: Mr. POMBO, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

H.R. 1123: Mr. POMBO, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 1124: Mr. POMBO, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 1125: Mr. POMBO, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 1126: Mr. POMBO, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. TORKILDSEN, and Mr. BLUTE.

H.R. 1127: Mr. POMBO, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 1128: Mr. POMBO, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. TORKILDSEN.

H.R. 1129: Mr. POMBO, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. TORKILDSEN.

H.R. 1130: Mr. POMBO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 1156: Mr. BUNNING, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. SUNDQUIST.

H.R. 1158: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1171: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 1188: Mr. OWENS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. GENE GREEN, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Miss COLLINS of Michigan.

H.R. 1237: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. YATES, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 1238: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WELDON, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1245: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mrs. CLAYTON.

H.R. 1275: Mr. STUMP, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. KLUG, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. DUNN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. LEVY, and Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 1292: Mr. SCOTT, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 1389: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1392: Mr. GOSS and Mr. HUFFINGTON.

H.R. 1407: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BEILSON, and Mr. FINGERHUT.

H.R. 1421: Mrs. MINK, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. GIBBONS.

H.R. 1428: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. KLUG, and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

H.R. 1490: Mr. HERGER, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. POMBO.

H.J. Res. 22: Mr. ISTOOK.

H.J. Res. 124: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. KASICH, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FROST, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. GENE GREEN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, and Mrs. MINK.

H.J. Res. 134: Mr. EWING, Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. PETE GEREN, Mrs. MINK, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. MINETA, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. VENTO, Ms. DANNER, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.J. Res. 143: Mr. SISISKY.

H.J. Res. 152: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PETRI, Mr. LEVY, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. KLUG, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. RANGEL.

H. Con. Res. 2: Mr. SOLOMON.

H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. CRAMER.

H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. SOLOMON and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. MFUME.

H. Con. Res. 36: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

H. Con. Res. 46: Mr. BRYANT.

H. Con. Res. 54: Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. CAMP, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LEVY, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. TORKILDSEN, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H. Con. Res. 61: Mr. DORNAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LEVY, Ms. BYRNE, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H. Con. Res. 70: Mr. DARDEN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. LINDER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. GENE GREEN, and Mr. COMBEST.

H. Res. 54: Mr. KLUG, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. EWING.

H. Res. 117: Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. DANNER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. PICKLE, and Mr. SLATTERY.

H. Res. 127: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SPENCE, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. FALCOMA.

H. Res. 134: Mr. GOSS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ISTOOK, and Mr. HUFFINGTON.

H. Res. 139: Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. BALLENGER.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

24. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the County Council, Kauai, HI, relative to

supporting H.R. 935; which was referred jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Science, Space, and Technology.